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AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION, 1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES,

ITS

PROGRESS AND RESOURCES;

AND

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

OF

EXHIBITS FROM THE COLONY.

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BY AUTHORITY OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

NEW SOUTH WALES,

ITS

PROGRESS AND RESOURCES;

AND

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

OF

EXHIBITS FROM THE COLONY

FORWARDED TO

THE INTERNATIONAL, COLONIAL, AND EXPORT TRADE EXHIBITION
OF 1883

AT

AMSTERDAM.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

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INTRODUCTION.

The Amsterdam International Colonial and General Export Trade Exhibition affords an appropriate opportunity for noting the relative positions of the Australasian Colonies, and for disseminating information respecting their progress and resources.

In the early part of the seventeenth century several portions of the Australian continent and adjacent islands were visited by Dutch navigators, who bestowed upon them names commemorative of their own nationality, such as New Holland, New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land. The Netherlands have extensive possessions in Oceania, which, owing to their proximity to Australia, may be expected to develop extensive commercial relations with the neighbouring British Colonies as the latter become more thickly populated and their resources and manufactures better known. France, Spain, and Germany have also interests in the South Pacific.

The discovery of the eastern shores of the Australian continent by Captain Cook, in 1770, led to the first Australasian settlement being founded at Sydney by the British Government, in 1788. The British Colonies which have sprung from this settlement contain an area of 3,086,128 square miles, of which New South Wales contains 305,992; Victoria, 87,884; South Australia, 903,690; Queensland, 668,224; Western Australia, 979,392; New Zealand, [illegible]04,403; Tasmania, 26,215, and Fiji, 7,740 square miles.

The estimated population of the British Colonies in Australasia at the end of 1881 was 2,833,608, distributed as under:—New South Wales, 781,265 (including 1,643 aborigines); Victoria, 882,232 (including 780 aborigines); South Australia, 293,297 (including 6,346 aborigines); Western Australia, 30,013 (not including 2,346 aborigines; Queensland, 226,968 (not including 20,585 aborigines); New Zealand, 500,910 (not including 44,097 Maories); Tasmania, 118,923. Last year there was an increase of 103,000 souls arising from the excess of immigration over emigration and of births over deaths. Fiji at the last Census had a population of 124,902, of whom 115,635 were aborigines. The proportion of the sexes amongst the European population of the Australian Colonies is estimated at 118·76 males to 100 females, or 84·21 females to 100 males. The average number of inhabitants of European descent is less than one person to the square mile. There is room in New South Wales alone for a very large accession of new population for the development of its pastoral, agricultural, mineral, and other resources.

During the last decennial period the population of the Australian Colonies has increased 42 per cent., commerce 47 per cent., wool production 70 per cent., acres under cultivation 120 per cent., railways 431 per cent., telegraphs 190 per cent., revenue 123 per cent. The annual revenues of the several Governments have increased from 9 millions to over 20½ millions sterling, being an average of £7 8s. 11d. per head of population. The live stock increased from 56,900,000 to 88,665,000, and now consists of 78,156,000 sheep, 8,294,000 cattle, 1,215,000 horses, and 1,000,000 pigs, or an average of 28·83 animals to the square mile. The land under cultivation increased from 3,165,000 acres to nearly 7,000,000 acres, and the total acreage now under crop gives an average of 2·45 acres per head of population.

During the same period the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at all the ports in Australasia increased from 4,300,000 tons to 9,504,000 tons. Steamships of from four to five thousand tons burthen are now engaged in the carrying trade. The yearly value of colonial produce and manufactures exported annually is estimated at forty millions sterling. The exports consist principally of products of the pastoral, agricultural, and mining industries, such as wool, tallow, hides, preserved meats, wheat, gold, tin, copper, coal, &c.

The deposits in the Colonial Banks of issue, on the 30th September, 1882, amounted to £66,471,992, giving a larger amount per head of population than is shown in Great Britain.

In 1881, the trade between the Australian Colonies, England, and Foreign States amounted to £101,097,497, or an average of £36 6s. 8d. per head of population, of which the sum of £18 19s. was for imports and £17 7s. 8d. for exports. Fiji in 1880 had a trade amounting to £415,269, being £185,740 for imports and £229,528 for exports.

At the end of 1881 the various Australasian Governments possessed 5,471 miles of railways in active operation, and 1,317 miles were under construction in various parts of the interior. The railways are now returning fair interest on the capital invested, and are important agencies in the industrial progress of the Colonies. There are 49,119 miles of electric telegraphs connecting every township of any importance in the Australasian Colonies, and by means of the ocean cables the latest intelligence from the chief nations of the world is disseminated throughout Australia almost as soon as it is published in European cities. The Colonies afford all the comforts of modern civilized life, with but little of the poverty existing in older countries.

The food supply of Great Britain is largely supplemented by Australian grain and preserved meats. During the agricultural season of 1881-2 these Colonies produced 29,675,899 bushels of wheat, 11,718,264 bushels of oats, 6,326,050 bushels of maize, and 828,228 bushels of other cereals, 364,762 tons of potatoes, 850,167 tons of hay, and 1,438,060 gallons of wine.

The public debts of the seven Colonies in Australasia at the end of 1881 amounted to only £95,965,582, or an average of £33 17s. 4d. per head of population, incurred for the construction of railways and other reproductive public works, and the consequent development of the varied resources of the several Colonies. The expenditure of the several Colonies in 1881 amounted to £19,152,957, against revenue to the amount of £20,607,308, leaving a surplus of £1,454,351 for that year.

Out of the 1,968,260,080 acres contained in the Colonies, only 86,703,110 acres had been alienated at the end of 1881, leaving 1,881,556,970 acres unalienated. This large public estate gives ample security for any loans that may be required for national purposes.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SETTLEMENT, POSITION, AND EXTENT.

Discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and first settled in 1788, New South Wales dates its prosperity from the commencement of the present century, when the introduction of the Merino sheep by Captain Macarthur rapidly led to the settlement of the interior for pastoral and industrial pursuits. In 1851 the south-western districts of New South Wales were formed into the Colony of Victoria; and in 1859 its northern districts into the Colony of Queensland.

The boundaries are marked by 28° 10′ and 37° 28′ south latitude, and by the 141° east longitude and the Pacific Ocean. The total superficial area is estimated at 195,882,150 acres. The coast line from Point Danger to Cape Howe is about 700 miles long. The extreme breadth is about 850 miles, and mean breadth 600 miles. The greatest length is 900 miles.

PHYSICAL ASPECT.

There is considerable diversity of physical aspect in this large extent of country. At a distance varying from 25 to 120 miles from the seaboard, a range of mountains, from 3,000 to 7,000 feet in height, stretches from north to south, throwing out spurs in every direction. Numerous streams flow down the eastern slopes into the sea, while the large rivers, Murrumbidgee, Murray, Lachlan, Darling, and Macquarie, with their tributaries, drain the western slopes. The coast-line is indented with fine harbours, one of which, Port Jackson, on which Sydney the capital is situated, is unsurpassed by any in the world.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The principal great natural divisions of the country are the eastern seaboard territory, the central range, and the western plains. The seaboard districts undulate with hill and valley, and possess rich alluvial flats adapted to every kind of cultivation. Much of this portion rests on a vast basin of coal. Beyond the coal areas the country abounds in gold, copper, lead, tin, and other minerals. The extensive western slopes and plains are specially adapted for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Millions of sheep, cattle, and horses are fed upon the natural grasses of the country.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

Situated in the temperate zone, the climate of New South Wales approximates generally to that of southern Europe. There are all varieties of climate, while the range of the thermometer is much less than in any country within the same parallels of latitude in the northern hemisphere. The climate is healthy; the air is clear, the light brilliant, the sky for a great part of the year almost cloudless, and the nights usually cool. The mean annual temperature of Sydney is 62·4 degrees. In vital statistics the Colony compares favourably with most parts of the world, and instances of great longevity are numerous. Births per 1,000 of mean population in 1881 averaged 38·00 per cent.; Deaths, 15·12; and Marriages, 8·24. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 151·33 per cent.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales has a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Parliament consisting of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Parliament is invested with plenary powers, subject to the reservation of the Queen's assent by the Governor, to certain classes of measures affecting Imperial and other interests.

The Members of the Legislative Council hold their seats for life, and are appointed by the Governor.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 115 Members, elected practically by universal suffrage and vote by ballot. Parliaments are triennial.

The Executive Government consists of nine Members, as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary,
The Colonial Treasurer,
The Minister for Lands,
The Minister for Public Works,
The Minister of Public Instruction,
The Minister of Justice,
The Minister for Mines,
The Attorney-General,
The Postmaster-General.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The laws are substantially identical with those of Great Britain. The Supreme Court has, as regards the Colony, all the powers which are vested in the superior Courts of England. There are five Judges—the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Besides the fixed Courts in the metropolis, Circuit Courts are regularly held in the principal towns of the interior, to try civil and criminal cases. District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions are also frequently held in Sydney and many country towns, presided over by six District Court Judges. In addition to this, there are 241 Courts of Petty Sessions.

The Police Force consists of 1,300 officers and men, distributed over 382 stations.

The administration of justice, and the protection of life and property, are thus amply secured.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The progress of the population and its number at the end of the last five decades may be seen from the following figures:—

In 1841 there were 149,669.
„ 1851 „ „ 197,168, after giving up 68,335 to Victoria.
„ 1861 „ „ 358,278, after giving up 25,000 to Queensland.
„ 1871 „ „ 519,182.
„ 1881 „ „ 781,265.

At present the population is about 800,000, and is rapidly increasing. Last year there was a net gain of 43,085 persons. The increase in population was 49·10 per cent. during the last ten years, or 4·91 per cent. annually; but in such a vast country, abounding in wealth and resources, there is ample room for a population of twenty millions. The proportion of the sexes is, males 54·71, and females 45·29 per cent. The nationalities of those resident in New South Wales at the taking of the Census in April, 1881, were as follows:—

Born in New South Wales	465,559
Born in other Australian Colonies	44,708
Aborigines (civilized)	1,643
Born in Great Britain, Ireland, and other British possessions	208,512
Total British subjects	720,422
Born in Foreign Countries	28,516
Unspecified and born at sea	2,530
Total	751,468

At the Census of 1881 there were 135,326 inhabited houses, 6,016 houses not inhabited, and 2,398 houses in course of construction. Comparing the increase in the number of the habitations of the people during the last two decennial periods, there was an increase of 45,133 for 1872–81, against 34,036 in the previous decade. The returns also indicate that the buildings erected of late years are of a thoroughly substantial character, there being an increase of 15,920 stone or brick houses for the period 1871–81, against 9,858 for 1861–71.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigrants are selected by the Agent-General or his officers in London, and selection is limited to such adults as can pay towards the cost of their passage as follows:—£5 each for married couples and single men; £2 each for single women. Children under three years of age, in charge of their parents, have a free passage; and children between three and fourteen years are brought out for half the amount payable by adults. The selection is made from England, Scotland, and Ireland, proportionately to the number of people of these nationalities already in the Colony, as shown by the last Census; but 10 per cent. may be selected from other European countries. Sound health and good moral character are indispensable qualifications. Married couples must not exceed thirty-five years of age, and are taken with or without children; unmarried men or women must not exceed thirty years of age; and not more than one-third of the male immigrants are to be unmarried. When the age exceeds these limits, the contribution for passage money is increased to £15. Mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants are chosen with a special view to the requirements of the industrial callings of the Colony. Small working capitalists in any branch of colonial industry are deemed highly eligible.

Deposits may be made either with the Agent-General in London, or with the Agent for Immigration or Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Colony. No advantage is allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate cabin passenger. Deposits are returned when from a just cause the persons in whose behalf they have been made do not emigrate, unless in cases of fraud or concealment of facts, or (in the case of persons who have made their deposits within the three Kingdoms) when a passage has been actually provided, but an emigrant may be authorized to remain for another ship. Deposits in excess are returned.

On arrival in the Colony, married couples, children, and single men are permitted to remain on board ship seven days if necessary; unmarried women are provided for in the Immigrants' Home for fourteen days; and immigrants proceeding to the interior receive free passes by railway.

An Act was lately passed for restricting the influx of Chinese.

The following is a statement of the average rate of wages ruling in the Colony:—

WAGES.

Carpenters	10/ to 12/	per diem of	eight hours.
Smiths	8/ to 11/	„	„
Wheelwrights	9/ to 10/	„	„
Bricklayers	12/ to 13/	„	„
Masons	11/ to 12/	„	„
Plasterers	10/ to 13/	„	„

Lodging and board for working-men, 16/ to 20/ per week.

	Per annum, with board and lodging. £ £
Married couples	60 to 75
Ploughmen	40 to 52
Farm labourers	40 to 52
Shepherds	30 to 52
Grooms and Coachmen	45 to 65
Gardeners	45 to 65
Females—	
Cooks (private houses)	45 to 52
Housemaids and Parlourmaids	30 to 37
Laundresses	40 to 52
Nursemaids	26 to 35
General house servants	28 to 48
Farm house servants	26 to 32
Dairywomen	

Connected with the wages question is the cost of living. The following statements give the prices of provisions and clothing:—

PROVISIONS.—1882.

Wheat, per bushel	5/6	to 6/6
Bread, per ℔....	/1¾	to /2
Flour First, per cwt. ...	14/	
Flour Second, ,, ...	12/	
Rice, per lb....	/3½	
Tea, ,, ...	1/6	to 2/6
Sugar, ,, ...	/3	to /4
Coffee, ,, ...	1/6	
Meat, fresh, per ℔.	/4	to /6
,, salt, ,, ...	/4	to /6
Butter, fresh, ,, ...	1/6	
,, salt, ,, ...	1/3	
Cheese, English, per ℔. ...	1/6	
,, Colonial, ,, ...	/6	to 1/3
Potatoes, per cwt.	7/	
Wine, Colonial, per gal. ...	1/6	to 6/
Beer, ,, ,, ...	2/	
Candles, per ℔.	/5	to /6
Kerosene Oil, per gal. ...	2/4	
Tobacco, per ℔.	2/6	to 3/6

CLOTHING.

Suits, drill or moleskin, each	25/	
,, tweed or cloth ,,	20/	
Waistcoats, each ...	4/	to 6/6
Moleskin Trousers, ,, ...	5/6	to 7/
Coloured Shirts, ,, ...	2/	to 3/6
Strong Boots, per pair ...	4/6	to 5/6
Socks, ,, ...	/6	to /10
Handkerchiefs	/4	to /6
Straw Hats	1/	to 3/
Print Dresses, each... ...	2/6	to 7/
Flannel Petticoats	3/	to 7/
,, per yard	/8	to 1/6
Calico, white	/4	to /7½
,, unbleached	/3	to /6
Blankets, per pair	6/	to 15/
Sheeting, grey Calico ...	/6½	to 1/6

THE LAND POLICY.

The leading principles of the existing Land policy are—free selection before survey over all unreserved lands, and deferred payments. Conditional purchase of not less than 40 nor more than 640 acres may be made by any person not under sixteen years of age; and so soon as the conditions of residence are fulfilled a further area of 640 acres can be selected, and adjoining land to the extent of three times the area of the purchase or purchases may be taken up under pre-emptive lease, at an annual rental of £2 per section of 640 acres.

Applications for conditional purchases must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. per acre. The balance of the purchase money, 15s. per acre, may rest for three years, without interest; and if not paid then, or within three years thereafter, may be deferred from year to year, subject to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Payments may be made by instalments of 1s. per acre, and two or more such payments may be made in any year, until the debt—principal and interest—shall be extinguished. Residence for five years is required, and improvements to the extent of 10s. per acre must be made. Pastoral tenants may purchase, under the right of improvement, limited portions of their runs. The total area of land alienated by grant or sale amounts to 20,040,846 acres, and there still remained unalienated 175,841,304 acres on the 31st December, 1881. There have been conditionally purchased 13,746,600 acres. The law offers every facility for the acquirement of land. Land titles, once registered under Torrens' Act, can never be questioned.

ROADS, RAILWAYS, AND TRAMWAYS.

At present New South Wales is expending three millions annually on permanent public works. More than 23,522 miles of common roads are open, affording intercommunication with every part of the interior and greatly facilitating the carrying of farm and other produce to the best markets. About £5,000,000 have been spent in ten years on common roads alone, and construction is still rapidly going on. Mail coaches run through every district. During the last quarter of a century more than 50 miles of public bridges have been constructed. About 5,000 miles of road are metalled, 1,600 miles are graded mountain passes, and the remainder for the most part drained and cleared, with bridges where required. There are eighty-seven public ferries, four of which are worked by steam, and the number is yearly increasing, notwithstanding that many of the most important are being replaced by iron and stone bridges.

Railways were commenced in New South Wales by a private Company. In 1855 the Government obtained an Act enabling it to purchase the railways and plant of the Company, and since that time railway construction has been carried on almost exclusively by the Government. The central mountain range delayed the progress of construction, by presenting great engineering difficulties, but these have been overcome, and lines now cross the range north, south, and west. The Great Northern line starts from Newcastle, and has been opened to Armidale, a distance of 260 miles in a north-easterly direction, and to Narrabri 252 miles to the north-west. It is intended to connect the Main Northern line with Queensland on the north and Sydney on the south, the distance to the latter place being about 100 miles by rail. The Great Western and the Great Southern lines both start from Sydney. The former, passing through Bathurst, the capital of the west, has been finished to Nevertire, a distance of 341 miles, and is under construction to Bourke on the river Darling. The latter, through Goulburn, has reached Albury, the border town between New South Wales and Victoria, a distance of 386 miles to the south, and Hay, 454 miles to the south-west, and will probably before long be extended to the borders of South Australia. The works are considerably delayed for want of labour. Trial surveys have been completed for many miles south, west, and north. The number of miles of railway opened in 1881 was 274½, including extensions on the Great Northern and North-western lines, Great Southern line and Great Western line. In addition to this, 504 additional miles of railway on these and other lines are in course of construction, and Parliament has further authorized the construction of 436 miles. The last link of the intercolonial line from Sydney to Melbourne, consisting of a mile or two of railway and an expensive bridge over the river Murray, which separates the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, will soon be completed. The Great Southern and Great Western lines and the Great Northern line are to be connected by a junction railway which will unite the whole railway system of the Colony, and, when gaps are filled up, complete railway connection between the several Colonies on the Australian continent. Coast lines running north and south from the capital, and branches to act as feeders to the main lines are being extended in various directions. In all there are nearly 1,285 miles of railway open in New South Wales. As the railways in the Australasian Colonies nearly all belong to the State, they can always be made to pay interest upon the cost of construction. In 1881, on a total of 995 miles open in this Colony, the entire earnings were £1,444,226, and the working expenses £738,334, yielding a net return of £705,892, or nearly 5½ per cent. For 1882 the revenue received from railways and tramways was £1,828,093. When it is taken into account that money to make these lines can be borrowed for 4 per cent., the returns received from their operation will be seen to be very satisfactory. The railways of the Colony are amongst the most substantial in the world, some of the iron bridges and viaducts being extremely costly. The zigzag, which occurs on the Great Western line, near the summit level, is a most skilful engineering work. The passenger accommodation is unusually complete, including palace sleeping-cars. The total amount of money expended on Government Railways in New South Wales to the end of 1881 was £13,301,597, and the expenditure on unfinished lines to the end of the year was £1,781,116. In order to accommodate the great passenger traffic to the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, a steam tramway was laid down from the Redfern Railway Station to the vicinity of the Garden Palace, and the success attending the experiment led to the construction of tram lines to several of the suburbs of the city. Twelve miles of tramway were open in 1881, and 7,090,125 passengers carried. During 1881 the tramway coaching receipts were £62,549, and the expenditure £52,107, leaving £10,442 as net earnings over working expenses. In 1882 the tramway earnings amounted to £126,170, and in 1883 it is estimated that they will reach £150,000. By the end of 1882, 30 miles had been completed, forming a network of communication between the city and principal eastern and southern suburbs.

MUNICIPALITIES.

In six years the ratable value of municipal property in New South Wales has doubled. In 1881 the ninety municipalities of New South Wales collected a total revenue of £525,189. Sydney alone attained £261,973, including the water and sewerage services. The estimated annual value of ratable property in the suburban and country municipalities amounted to £2,330,946, and in Sydney to £1,449,857.

POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Wherever there is a township there is a post office, and every village in the farthest interior has its postal communication. The postage on letters within Australia is 2d. per ½ oz., while newspapers are carried free. The average number of letters posted in the Colony in proportion to its population in 1881 was thirty-one to each person, a fact which indicates much commercial activity and intelligence.

The ocean mails are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., *viâ* Colombo and Melbourne; by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. *viâ* San Francisco; by the Queensland Royal Steamers *viâ* Torres Straits; by the Orient S.N. Co. *viâ* Plymouth or *viâ* Naples; by the Netherlands-India S.N. Co.;

and by the Messageries Maritimes (French line), *viâ* Marseilles. Of these the P. and O. S.N. Co. and the Orient S.N. Co. despatch their steamers fortnightly.

Telegraph lines intersect the country in every direction. There were open in

	Stations.	Miles of Wire.	Messages.
1871	89	5,579	218,530
1881	318	14,278	1,607,206

The total cost of construction was £492,211.

Telegrams from all parts of the world are daily published in the newspapers.

EDUCATION.

The Educational system of New South Wales is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. Teachers are recognized as Civil Servants, and are paid by fixed salaries. The school fees are paid into the Treasury as revenue. In addition to public schools, evening public schools, provisional schools, and superior public schools have been established, and itinerant teachers and work-mistresses are provided for. The necessary steps are also being taken to establish High Schools where practicable. The Colony is apportioned for purposes of inspection into one metropolitan and six country districts, under a Chief Inspector and District Inspectors. A Chief Examiner supervises the training school for candidates, and, with his assistants, reports upon the papers of teachers seeking classification. The school attendance and payment officer attends to the payment of fees, and to the obligatory attendance of children between six and fourteen years of age. The school fee averages 3d. per week per child. Provision is made for educating children who are unable to pay school fees, and for schools for neglected children. A Local Board is appointed for each school district. Public Schools are erected wholly at the expense of the Government. Denominational Schools have ceased to be supported by the State, but general religious instruction is provided for. It may be imparted in Public Schools, by the teachers; and clergymen of the various denominations are entitled to appropriate one hour a day for religious instruction in the tenets of their respective churches. During the last twenty years over £3,200,000 has been expended on Primary Schools, giving an average of £160,000 per annum, or 5s. 9½d. per head of the mean population. In 1881 the Parliamentary grant for public instruction was £525,865, or 14s. per head of population. One of the best proofs of the educational progress of New South Wales is shown by the fact that the percentage of illiterates over ten years of age to the total population declined from 29·57 per cent. in 1861 to 22·74 in 1871, and to 14·51 in 1881. In 1881 176,982 children attended the Public Schools, and there were 20,430 pupils in Private Schools.

The University of Sydney was established and endowed in 1851. Its guaranteed annual income from public funds is £5,000, which is largely added to by special votes and private donations, so that it obtained last year three times that amount. It has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, and science. Recently several faculties have been added to its curriculum. Graduates are entitled to the same rank, style, and precedence as those of Universities within the United Kingdom. The Sydney University has several Denominational Colleges affiliated to it. In the metropolis there is a public Grammar School and a Technical College for working men, and in the country towns nearly a hundred Mechanics' Schools of Arts. There are also a Royal Society, a Medical, a Linnean, and an Art Society, with many other Educational Associations of a like character.

The Fine Art Gallery of New South Wales is a kindred institution to the English National Gallery, and already there has been made an excellent and somewhat extensive collection of paintings, drawings, and sculpture, to which the admission is free. The Parliament votes £5,000 annually to be spent in works of art, and this amount is supplemented by donations. The present gallery is only a temporary building, but the Government is about to erect an edifice that will be worthy of its great object and of Australia. The Art Society of New South Wales has exhibitions of original productions twice a year, and has become the nucleus of an Australian School of Art.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Nearly all European institutions have firmly rooted themselves in Australia. All phases of society and every religious sect have their representatives here, as in England. Every town, and almost every interest, has its newspaper; and Banks have been established wherever a competent population has concentrated. The laws are efficiently administered, and life and property are eminently secure. The means of gaining a livelihood are comparatively easy, and in sufficient variety, while the intellectual, æsthetic, and moral progress of the Colony is keeping pace with its industrial occupations.

The religious persuasions at the taking of the Census of 1881 were as follows:—Church of England, 342,359; Lutherans, 4,836; Presbyterians, 72,545; Wesleyan Methodists, 57,049; other Methodists, 7,303; Congregationalists, 14,328; Baptists, 7,307; Unitarians, 828; other Protestants, 9,957; total Protestants, 516,512; Roman Catholics, 207,020; Catholics undescribed, 586; total Catholics, 207,606; Hebrews, 3,266; other persuasions, 1,042; unspecified persuasions, 13,697; Pagans, 9,345. There are 739 ministers of religion and 1,389 churches, with an average attendance at public worship of 221,031 persons. The Sunday Schools have 101,092 scholars on their registers.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

New South Wales is most advantageously situated for purposes of trade and commerce. It is the centre of the group of Australasian Colonies and the entrepôt of the islands in the South Pacific, the coast of the vast American continent, and is in easy and constant communication with the continents of Asia and America. More than one-half of the Australian shipping is owned in the Colony. The inward and outward tonnage of 4,357 vessels engaged in the trade in 1881 was 2,786,500 tons, against 1,500,479 tons in 1871.

That the last ten years are worthy of being termed a decade of prosperity for the Colony will be seen by noting the increases shown by the following figures:—

	Aggregate Import Trade.	Aggregate Export Trade.	Together.
1852 to 1861	£57,650,053	£43,125,653	£100,775,706
1862 to 1871	84,832,363	74,148,876	158,981,239
1872 to 1881	133,070,409	129,609,204	262,679,613
	£275,552,825	£246,883,733	£522,436,558

The trade of New South Wales expanded from £158,981,232 in 1862–71 to £262,679,613 in 1872–81, an increase of £103,000,000, or 65 per cent. on the latter period. The relative growth of imports and exports was as follows:—

	1862–71.	1872–81.	Increase.
Imports	£84,832,363	£133,070,409	48,238,046
Exports	74,148,876	129,609,204	55,460 328

The yearly average for the two decennial periods was—

	1862–71.	1872–81.	Increase.
Imports	£8,483,236	£13,307,040	4,924,804
Exports	7,414,887	12,960,920	5,546,033

The Imports and Exports per head averaged—

	1862–71.	1872–81.
Imports	£20	£21
Exports	17	20

Decennial returns of the amount of Imports into New South Wales during the last twenty years give the following figures for the last two decades:—

	1862–71.	1872–81.
Great Britain	£32,575,549	£60,983,506
Australian and other Colonies	37,926,669	60,244,755
Foreign Countries	14,330,145	11,842,148
	£84,832,363	£133,070,409

The returns of the total value of Exports from the Colony during the last twenty years give the following figures for the last two decades:—

	1862–71.	1872–81.
Great Britain	£30,208,485	£61,384,766
Australian and other Colonies	41,467,718	62,734,754
Foreign Countries	2,472,673	5,489,684
	£74,148,876	£129,609,204

Although the trade between the Australasian Colonies and Great Britain was very large, that between the Colonies themselves was even greater, and immense good has been effected by this commercial interchange.

The total value of the trade in 1881 amounted to—Imports, £17,409,326; Exports, £16,049,503; or in all £33,458,829, with a balance in favour of Imports of £1,359,823. These figures exhibit an import trade of £22 17s. 3½d. and an export trade of £21 1s. 6¾d. per head of the population, which is higher than those of any other Colony of the Australasian group, both in the aggregate amount and in value per head of population. The Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to £8,968,838, and the Exports to £7,561,114. Trade with the other British

Colonies was—Imports, £6,633,107; and Exports, £7,189,544. Imports from Foreign States amounted to £1,789,381, and Exports to £1,298,845.

Foreign Imports were principally from the United States, £587,865; France, £64,118; Germany, £124,910; Belgium, £21,579; China, £466,830; Java, £200,348; New Caledonia, £188,745; Japan, £10,741; South Sea Islands, £44,498; Philippine Islands, £52,500; Manilla, £17,746. The Exports to the United States were valued at £866,962; New Caledonia, £184,181; Naples, £100,000; South Sea Islands, £59,001; Honolulu, £21,840; China, £19,758; Antwerp, £4,658.

The following table exhibits the increase of trade, compared with the Census population, in decennial periods:—

	Population at Census.	Trade.	Per head.		
		£	£	s.	d.
1841	130,856	3,551,385	27	2	9
	After giving up Victoria,				
1851	187,243	3,360,843	17	18	11
	After giving up Queensland,				
1861	350,860	11,986,394	34	3	3
1871	503,981	20,854,540	41	7	7
1881	751,468	33,458,829	44	10	5

The public revenue has increased from £532,718 in 1851 to £6,714,327 in 1881. Of the latter amount about £1,500,000 was obtained from Customs, £192,500 for stamps, and £115,962 from licenses. The land sales amounted to £2,821,000, and the receipts from the national railways to £1,444,000. The revenue from taxation is officially given at £2 6s. 6d. per head of the population for 1881. The tariff, which is established for purposes of revenue only, is one of the simplest in Australasia, free trade being the avowed policy of the Colony.

The industrial stability of the Colony is manifested by the operations of its Banks, as during the past decade their progress far exceeded the increase in population, their circulation having nearly doubled, their deposits and advances more than doubled, and their coin and bullion reached nearly half as much again. On the 30th September, 1882, the deposits in the New South Wales Banks amounted to nearly £22,214,684 sterling. Deposits in the Savings' Banks during the last ten years have increased per head of population from £1 17s. 6d. to £3 12s., and the large amounts to the credit of the depositors clearly show the existence of both prosperity and thrift amongst the working-classes. The Public Debt of New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1881, amounted to £16,924,019, or £21 13s. 2¾d. per head of population, and is only equal to 2½ years' revenue.

MAIL ROUTES.

Mail communication has been improved by the establishment of several important ocean services, some subsidized by one or more of the Colonies, and others maintained by private enterprise. Amongst the subsidized lines is one between Sydney and San Francisco, maintained by the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand, at a joint annual cost of £72,500. This line enables regular four-weekly communication to be maintained between Sydney and the United Kingdom by way of America, and affords great commercial advantages, as well as supplying a very convenient means of passenger traffic. The other subsidized lines are, one from Melbourne, by way of Suez, once a fortnight; and one from Brisbane, by way of Torres Straits and Suez, monthly. In addition to the services maintained under mail contracts, there is regular fortnightly communication by the Orient steamers. The steamers of the Orient Company have made the voyage between and Sydney in forty-two days; but owing to railway nication between Sydney and Melbourne, mails are d in the former city under forty days from London.

RIVERS AND HARBOURS.

les the rivers which flow into the Pacific, the mouths ich form seaports available for trade, there are harbours along the coast. The coast-line is well from north to south, and large sums of money are y spent in improvements connected with the harbours ers. Storm signals are placed on all the principal tories, which, together with the seaports, are con- with Sydney by telegraph. The following are the al harbours:—

rial Bay, midway between Sydney and Queensland, is an excellent refuge for all classes of ships during S. and S.E. gales.

Port Stephens, 25 miles north of Newcastle, runs into the country due west for about 14 miles, and has even a larger water area than Port Jackson.

Newcastle, at the mouth of the Hunter, is the great coal port of the Colony, and is provided with every modern steam and hydraulic appliance for loading coal. Vessels of 2,000 tons burden can berth there.

Broken Bay, 16 miles north of Sydney Heads, at the mouth of the Hawkesbury, is a fine harbour with a bold entrance, but inferior to Port Jackson in the draught of water at the entrance.

Port Jackson, unsurpassed in the world, is separately described. (See page 27.)

Botany Bay, 8 miles south of Sydney, and connected therewith by tramway, has an area of 20 square miles.

Jervis Bay, a large and sheltered bay in the south, is at present mainly resorted to as a harbour of refuge.

Twofold Bay, in the south, is 5 miles from east to west, and 3 miles broad.

Besides the above there are Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Ulladulla, and Moruya, small harbours on the south-east coast, where breakwaters, wharves, and jetties, adapted to the coasting trade, have been constructed. Most of the southern ports are being connected with the metropolis by railway.

The works for providing Sydney with an abundant supply of fresh water are being rapidly carried out, and will prove invaluable to the metropolitan district for sanitary and manufacturing purposes. The long tunnel to connect the waters of the Nepean and Cordeaux Rivers with those of the Cataract will be 4 miles 2,387 feet in length, of which 2,990 yards have been already driven, and it will be capable of discharging 97 million gallons of water daily. The Cataract Tunnel, commencing at the Cataract River at Broughton Pass, will terminate near the road at Brook's Point, and when completed will be 9,724 feet in length, and capable of discharging 155 million gallons per day. The sum of £378,000 has been already expended on these water-works. A sum of £250,000 has been authorized for supplying country towns with water, and about a fifth of this amount has been already expended to meet the pressing requirements of the mining townships in the northern, and of many of the principal towns in the southern and western districts.

SYDNEY AND ITS HARBOUR.

The magnificent expanse of water called Port Jackson, with its lake-like scenery, stretching away some 10 miles inland, is unrivalled as a harbour both for beauty and convenience. The high and rocky coast of the Pacific is suddenly broken, and the cliffs form a portal to an estuary of sufficient capacity to shelter all the navies in the world. So completely is the harbour shut in that, until an entrance is fairly effected, its capacity and safety cannot be conjectured. A vessel making the port sails in a few moments out of the long swell of the ocean into calm deep water, protected on every side by high lands. The elevated shore is broken into innumerable bays and inlets, extending inland for miles. Some of the bays form of themselves capacious harbours. The depth of water is sufficient for the largest ships afloat. The harbour of Port Jackson proper has an area of 9 square miles, Middle Harbour, one of its arms, 3 square miles, and the shore-line of the whole is 54 miles. From the heads to the city the distance is 4 miles, beyond which the waters extend for 8 miles further. The breadth varies from three-quarters of a mile to over 2 miles. There are nearly 5 miles of Government and private wharves.

The greatest length of the city, including the suburbs, is about 4 miles north and south, and the greatest breadth about 6 miles east and west. There are more than 100 miles of streets, including minor thoroughfares. The population, including the suburbs, is about 225,000, and is rapidly increasing, especially in the suburbs. The Botanic Gardens, Government Domain, Hyde Park, Prince Alfred Park, Belmore Park, Victoria Park, Wentworth Park, Moore Park, and other reserves in the city, with an area of nearly 800 acres, furnish ornamental grounds easily accessible for recreation.

Handsome and commodious public offices, banks, warehouses, and buildings of every kind are now being erected; indeed the City of Sydney, generally, may be said to be undergoing a process of reconstruction, and will in a short period vie with any city in the world, not only as regards the beauty of its situation, but also in the architectural skill displayed in the design and execution of its public buildings.

PASTORAL WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

Probably no other country in the world has such resources, or can show such progress in pastoral enterprise as New South Wales. Natural pastures exist all over the Colony, but especially in the western districts, where many varieties of the best fattening grasses, herbage, and salt-bush flourish. The pastoral holdings are constantly increasing in value, and very remunerative prices are being obtained for wool and live stock. The total area leased for pastoral purposes in 1881 is returned at 226,083 square miles, the rent being £268,083. There were 4,336 pastoral runs in 1881, some of them over 300,000 acres in extent. There are many men in the Colony who beginning life as shepherds have realized wealth and affluence, and thousands have made competent incomes, while several of the "squatters," developed into landed proprietors, possess more than a hundred thousand sheep depastured on their own freehold estates.

LIVE STOCK.

The fine-woolled sheep of the Colony came originally from the choicest flocks of France, Spain, and Saxony. In the process of acclimatisation there has been a very decided improvement in the softness, elasticity, and length of the wool, and lately, by careful culling, a considerable increase in the weight. The average clip is from 5½ to 6 lbs. of greasy and about 3 lbs. of washed wool. The average lambing is 80 per cent. The total increases in the number of sheep for the Australasian Colonies for the twenty years from 1861 to 1880 inclusive are computed by the Chief Inspector of Stock to be as follows:—New South Wales, 628 per cent.; Victoria, 40½ per cent.; South Australia, 112½ per cent.; Queensland, 70½ per cent.; Tasmania, 4¼ per cent.; New Zealand, 474 per cent.

Those who have imported and used Austrian and German rams find that the tendency of the country and climate is to gradually add to the length of the staple without much increasing the stoutness of the fibre; retaining at the same time its soundness, softness, and colour, and even improving in that lustre and fineness which makes a combing wool specially valuable. The coarse-woolled sheep are chiefly depastured in the Coast districts, where they thrive better than the merinos. Three-year-old wethers of this breed weigh when killed from 160 lbs. to 200 lbs. each.

The production of wool has been largely increased in New South Wales by fencing and subdividing the runs, utilizing the outside country, and providing a better water supply by means of dams and reservoirs, so that this industry is in a far better position than it was twenty years ago. The value of the export of wool from New South Wales amounted to £7,149,787 in 1881, as compared with £4,748,160 in 1871.

The export of wool was in—

1851	15,269,317 lbs.
After giving up Queensland,	
1861	12,745,891 „
1871	65,611,953 „
1881	139,601,506 „

In 1881 the value of pastoral exports, including wool, tallow, skins, salt and preserved meats, and live stock, amounted to £8,816,089, or 2½ millions increase upon the returns for 1871. The value of the local consumption is in addition to this large amount. Out of the 29 millions increase in the number of live stock in the Australasian Colonies during the last decade, two-thirds or 19¾ millions were additions to those of New South Wales, and they now reach 39½ millions, against a total of 88¾ millions for the whole of the settlements.

The principal breeds of horned cattle are Shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons. A few Ayrshires have lately been imported. The finer specimens will compare favourably with most in England. Agricultural Societies hold yearly exhibitions of stock and produce in the chief districts of the Colony, and some bulls and cows have realized over 1,000 guineas each. Foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, and other malignant diseases of cattle are unknown in New South Wales.

All breeds of horses thrive exceedingly well. Animals worth £20 here average about £80 in India. India draws largely from New South Wales for remounts for her cavalry regiments.

The following returns show the progress and resources of New South Wales in the matter of live stock:—

	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1851 ...	116,397 ...	1,375,257 ...	7,396,895 ...	65,510
1861 ...	233,220 ...	2,271,923 ...	5,615,054 ...	146,091
1871 ...	304,100 ...	2,014,888 ...	16,278,697 ...	213,193
1881 ...	364,306 ...	2,182,226 ...	36,591,946 ...	308,205

It will be seen from the above returns how great is the annual increase in stock of all descriptions, and how eminently adapted to pastoral purposes are the vast interior plains of the Colony. Perhaps in no part of the world do animals thrive and fatten more readily or with less cost than in Australia; the breeder incurs no expense in housing or in providing fodder for the winter, the climate being very mild throughout the year.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

There are immense tracts of country adapted for profitable cultivation. The operations of agriculture or husbandry are never suspended by winter, and crops of some sort or other may be produced in succession from January to December. From the agricultural returns for New South Wales for the year 1881, it appears that the number of occupiers of land, excluding pastoral tenants, was 39,354; the extent of holdings, 27,692,209 acres; land in cultivation, 645,068 acres; land enclosed but not in cultivation, 21,998,485 acres; and land unenclosed, 5,048,656 acres. Many poor farmers who began with small holdings have attained to wealth and independence. More than 76,000 persons, or nearly a tenth of the entire population of the Colony, are connected with agricultural pursuits.

CEREALS, FRUITS, &C.

The best wheat-growing districts are to be found on the table-lands, from 2,000 feet to 4,000 feet above the sea-level. The fine quality of the wheat grown on the Australian continent is well known, and New South Wales can claim to produce some of the best samples. The yield during the season 1881-2 was 15·35 bushels per acre. The area of land in New South Wales under grain crops and the quantity of produce obtained was as follows:—Wheat, 221,888 acres, yielded 3,405,966 bushels; maize, 117,478 acres, yielded 4,930,956 bushels; barley, 6,427 acres, yielded 135,218 bushels; oats, 16,348 acres, yielded 356,566 bushels; rye, 889 acres, yielded 14,677 bushels; millet, 200 acres, yielded 2,519 bushels; sorghum and imphee, 29 acres, yielded 102 tons. The acreage and produce of hay crops was—Wheat, 39,428 acres, yielding 42,378 tons; barley, 2,089 acres, yielding 4,328 tons; oats, 86,088 acres, yielding 100,773 tons; sown grasses, 19,005 acres, yielding 51,053 tons. The area under green crop for cattle was—Maize, 3,976 acres; barley, 2,774 acres; oats, 1,802 acres; rye, 521 acres; millet, 164 acres; sown grasses, 63,095 acres; sorghum and imphee, 3,492 acres.

Tobacco is grown chiefly in the northern coast districts and in the south-west. The quantity produced has varied considerably from year to year, and last year reached 2,050,832 lbs.

Maize is raised throughout the coast districts as far south as the 36th parallel of latitude. The cultivation is easy, and the crop is soon ready. A failure is rarely known. The yield on the richer descriptions of land has been 80 and 100 bushels an acre for the first crop, and 65 bushels an acre afterwards. The average on the whole crop of the Colony in 1881 was 42 bushels an acre. Large quantities are annually exported.

Sugar-cane is now cultivated to a large extent; and the acreage under cane increases largely year after year. In 1882 there were 12,168 acres under tillage, of which 4,984 acres produced 17,813,376 lbs. of sugar. The sugar-growing districts are on the northern rivers. In 1881, 4,465 acres yielded 7,300 tons of sugar at the rate of nearly 1¾ ton per acre, and of the aggregate value of over £200,000. The sorghum or imphee, which has so much saccharine matter, thrives well.

The cultivation of the *Vine* is fast becoming a leading industry in the Colony. There are districts of sufficient area, and combining the necessary conditions of soil, climate, and aspect to produce wine enough to supply the whole of the world. The vine was introduced by Mr. John Macarthur about 1820, and in 1831 Mr. Busby made a voyage to Europe, and brought out a valuable collection of plants from France and from the Rhine. This was really the parent stock of the vine in New South Wales. Wine-growing is an industry that requires time to bring it to perfection, but Australian wines are stated by connoisseurs to be rapidly improving in quality. Exhibiting abroad, under many disadvantages, colonial vignerons have won high distinction at all the late International Exhibitions—especially at that recently held at Bordeaux. The judges of wine at the late Sydney International Exhibition, consisting of representatives from every wine-producing country in the world, recorded a unanimous opinion to the effect that Australian wines are on the whole excellent in quality, and destined to enter into successful competition in the markets of Europe. One of the judges compared the Valleys of the Hunter and the Paterson with those of the Gironde and the Garonne, from which the best French wines are obtained, stating that as the climate and soil of the former are both favourable to wine production, the wines made in the Colony will every year become more like the celebrated vintages of France. The yield of wine has averaged from 100 gallons to 700 gallons per acre, though certain kinds of grapes have produced over 1,000 gallons per acre. The area of land occupied by vines in 1881 was 4,027 acres; the quantity of wine produced from 2,597 acres being 513,688 gallons, and of brandy 3,522 gallons.

Grapes for table use covered an area of 940 acres, and the quantity picked was 1,103 tons. Fortunately phylloxera is yet unknown in this Colony.

All the *fruits* of northern and southern Europe are grown with success. The orange is cultivated most extensively, the area so planted being 6,301 acres in 1881, while the fruit gathered amounted to 5,164,134 dozens. As many as 10,000 oranges have been obtained from individual trees. Oranges are largely exported to the neighbouring Colonies, and many proprietors of orangeries who began life in a very small way have realized a fortune. The olive, caper, fig, strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, currant, custard-apple, guava, banana, arachis nuts, almonds, passion-fruit, loquat, quince, plum, nectarine, pear, apple, and peach all thrive. Gardens and orchards covered in 1881 an area of 15,541 acres. Fruit is cheap, and is consumed in large quantities by all classes.

The potato grows well, and the yield is large. Barley, oats, &c., are grown chiefly for fodder. Lucerne hay may be cut from four to six times in the year in favourable seasons on the alluvial flats. Mangold-wurzel, turnips, and pumpkins are used for the artificial feeding of the choicest cattle, but the native grasses are quite sufficient for ordinary fattening purposes. Arrowroot thrives; cotton succeeds well on the northern rivers. The bark of several indigenous acacias is used for tanning purposes. The Eucalypti and other native trees have valuable medicinal properties. The Bœhmeria, commonly known as the rheea (or grass-cloth plant of China), and theNew Zealand flax are grown easily. The mulberry-tree thrives, and the finest varieties of the silkworm have been introduced with success.

MINERAL WEALTH.

New South Wales abounds in minerals. The aggregate value mined in New South Wales up to the end of 1881 was £55,077,508; made up of the following amounts:—Gold, £34,343,857; silver, £178,405; coal, £12,255,308; kerosene shale, £581,047; tin, £4,339,577; copper, £3,213,558; iron, £117,357; antimony, £29,176; lead, £5,025; asbestos, £323; bismuth, £2,729; mixed minerals, £11,147. The number of miners employed in New South Wales was 18,873, engaged in the following mines:—Alluvial gold, 7,109; quartz ditto, 1,947; tin, 4,530; copper, 1,177; bismuth, 12; coal, 4,297. The total area under mineral lease and application to lease was 111,014 acres. The value of the minerals raised during the ten years ending 1841 was £81,275; 1851, £634,937; 1861, £14,276,637; 1871, £16,638,574; 1881, £23,441,890.

GOLD.

The Gold-fields extend with short intervals throughout the entire length of the Colony. The approximate auriferous area as far as known is about 70,000 square miles. It is highly probable that rich and extensive gold-fields will be discovered for many years to come. There are immense tracts in the interior which have not yet been prospected.

All the principal gold-fields of the west are within two days' journey of the capital, and there is not any mining settlement which may not be easily reached. The gold-mining centres present the appearance of orderly and thriving townships, with schools, churches, journals, shops, and places of amusement. The authority to dig or mine for gold costs only 10s. a year, and entitles its possessor not only to take up ground for mining, but also to occupy a quarter of an acre of land for his dwelling, or an acre for a business site.

Mineral licenses are also obtainable at a cost of 20s. per year entitling the holder to occupy from 4 to 640 acres of Crown Land for the purpose of searching for minerals other than gold. The number of miners' rights issued at the several gold-fields of New South Wales in the year 1881 was 15,554. Mineral leases numbered 1,262, and business licenses 1,228. The steam-engines employed in quartz-mining numbered 101, with an aggregate of 1,407-horse power. There were also 75 crushing machines, and 727 stamp heads. In alluvial mining there were 10 steam-engines, with an aggregate of 142-horse power.

The quantity of gold received in 1881 for coinage at the Sydney Mint, the produce of New South Wales, amounted to 145,478 ounces, of the gross value of £549,918, the average price per ounce being £3 15s. 7d. The Western Districts produced 47,310 ounces, the Southern 42,013 ounces, the Northern 12,831 ounces, and localities not described, 43,324 ounces.

COAL.

The Colony of New South Wales possesses the richest, most accessible and extensive coal and cannel-coal seams in the Southern Hemisphere, which must ultimately make it the greatest and richest of all the Australian Colonies. The approximate area of the carboniferous strata is estimated at 23,950 square miles, and thick coal seams crop out along the coast and mountain ranges from Pier Head, near Lake Macquarie, to Newcastle harbour, a distance of 18 miles, on the northern edge of the great coal basin. From Coal Cliff to near Shoalhaven, a distance of 45 miles at the southern side of it, and on the western side at the Blue Mountains, Lithgow Valley, Wallerawang, &c., thick coal and cannel-coal seams crop out alongside the railway from the metropolis to the western interior, and in the gorges and gullies on each side of the line; whilst on the Southern and Western Railways similar outcrops of coal and cannel-coal occur.

The mines, first opened in 1802, are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the Colony obtains its largest supply, where the shipment of coal is carried on by hydraulic and steam cranes, and shoots, capable of loading 16,200 tons per day.

Vertical sections and diagrams of the coal seams worked in the northern, southern, and western districts are exhibited. The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833, 328 tons were raised; whilst in 1881, 1,775,224 tons, valued at £603,348, were raised, at an average price of 7s. per ton.

The coal is of excellent quality for steam, household, smelting, and gas purposes, and the largest exports are to Victoria, Hong Kong, San Francisco, South Australia, Manila, Japan, Valparaiso, Honolulu, India, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Queensland, more than 1,000 vessels being annually engaged in this traffic.

A variety of cannel-coal commonly called "kerosene shale," similar to the once famous Boghead mineral of Scotland, but yielding a much larger percentage of volatile hydro-carbons than the Scotch Boghead, occurs in saucer-shaped deposits from a few inches to 5 feet thick. The richest quality yields upwards of 150 gallons of crude oil per ton, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas, with an illuminating power of thirty-eight to forty-eight sperm candles, and on this account it is found advantageous for mixing with ordinary coal in the manufacture of gas, and is largely exported to Great Britain, America, and other foreign countries, as well as the neighbouring Colonies, for gas purposes. Two Companies manufacture petroleum oil and other products therefrom. The quantity raised in 1881 was 27,894 tons, valued at £40,748.

COPPER, TIN, &C.

Copper lodes are found in many districts. Some of the ores are extremely rich. The quantity of copper raised in the Colony was 5,494 tons in 1881, valued at £355,062, against 1,452 tons in 1872, valued at £105,888.

The occurrence of *Tin* was first made known in 1852 by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, but it was not commercially worked till 1872. The tin is of the very best quality, and takes rank beside the Straits Settlements tin in the English market. Tin-mining shows a much larger development in New South Wales during the decade than copper-mining, and the annual value of the metal produced now exceeds even that of the gold or coal. The quantity of tin raised in the Colony was 8,200 tons in 1881, valued at £724,003, against 896 tons in 1871, valued at £47,703.

Other Minerals.—Large deposits of iron ore occur in many widely separated districts. The principal ore is hematite. In several places there are coal, limestone, and iron in immediate proximity. At Mittagong in the south, and Lithgow in the west, iron ore is found in large quantities. The principal silver-mines are in the northern district. The ores of lead, zinc, and bismuth, occur also in several localities. Cinnabar is found in the Mudgee district. Antimony ores are being increasingly worked in the Macleay and other districts. Diamonds, opals, rubies, sapphires, and other gems have been found in various parts. The number of diamonds found in New South Wales up to the end of 1880 was estimated at 10,000, the largest being one of $5\frac{5}{8}$ carats, or 16·2 grains.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

The progress of New South Wales in manufacturing industries is very marked. The latest and most approved labour-saving appliances and steam-driven tools have been introduced, and the manufacturers here are able to compete with those of Europe in the supply of many local requirements. Some of the manufactures in New South Wales have a steady export trade, clearly showing that the articles produced are cheaper and better than those obtainable from any other source. The Registrar-General has returned the number of manufactories and works in existence, and the number of hands employed during the year 1881 to be as follows:—Connected with or dependent on agriculture, 193 establishments, employing 2,720 hands; working on raw materials the production of the pastoral interest, 341 establishments, employing 2,694 hands; manufacture of food of which the raw material is not the produce of agriculture and of articles of drink, &c., 289 establishments, employing 2,157 hands; building materials and plastic manufactories, 824 establishments, employing 5,453 hands; machine manufactories, brass, lead, and iron works, 202 establishments, employing 2,968 hands; miscellaneous works and manufactories, 971 establishments, employing 13,857 hands. At the close of the year 1881 there were in operation in New South Wales 159 mills for grinding and dressing grain, employing 2,913-horse power, 472 stones, and 685 hands.

The waters of the Colony abound with *fish*. The bays and estuaries along the coast furnish natural oyster-beds many miles in length. The *whale-fisheries* are deserving of notice, though of late years they have been neglected.

Wine-making is a settled industry. The wines of the Albury district, in the south, are known in all the neighbouring Colonies as well as in London. The produce of the Hunter River districts has won medals at the Great International Exhibitions of Europe. The production in 1873 was 451,450 gallons of wine and 996 gallons of brandy; and in 1882 it reached 513,688 gallons of wine and 3,522 gallons of brandy. The consumption of native wines is increasing every year in Australia. There were fifty breweries in 1881, which turn out large quantities of beer and ale of very fair quality.

Tobacco of local manufacture is finding its way into favour. Large quantities of Virginian leaf are imported for this purpose, and the Colonial-grown leaf is also much used. One of the largest manufacturers of tobacco in the world, from Virginia in the United States, has fitted up extensive premises in Sydney. The quantity manufactured in 1881 was 17,629 cwt.

The *meats* of New South Wales have acquired a great reputation abroad. Some of the largest steamships trading to Australian ports are provided with refrigerating chambers, in which are stored large quantities of fresh meat, frozen in the carcass, for European markets. Salted, preserved, and fresh meats to the value of £201,596 were exported in 1881. The manufacture of jams and confectionery, aerated waters, &c., gives employment to numerous hands.

The manufacture of *leather* and the industries in connection therewith employ nearly 7,000 hands. In 1881 the value of colonial manufactured boots and leather exported amounted to £180,045. Sydney carried off many prizes and medals for such manufactures at the recent International Exhibitions.

With wool in abundance, the manufacture of *cloths, tweeds, blankets*, &c., is being developed, and first awards were won for some of these articles at the last Sydney Industrial Exhibition. In 1881 the production was upwards of 208,000 yards of cloth and tweeds. There are several large clothing manufactories giving employment to hundreds of persons.

Illuminating and lubricating oils are manufactured from kerosene shale. *Soap* is largely made, and the weight manufactured in 1881 was 106,962 cwt. In the same year *tallow* was exported to the value of £267,177, and 10,409 cwt. of *candles* were manufactured.

METALS, EARTHS, &C.

In iron the manufactures of New South Wales promise to attain to large dimensions. The iron foundries and engineering establishments have produced iron steamships, dredges, light-houses, locomotives, bridges, cylindrical piers, and agricultural implements. Every description of the heaviest kinds of rough work, as well as the finest kinds of work required for engines, is turned out. There are also several factories for the production of galvanized iron. At Eskbank, Lithgow, iron is made from its ores, and both wrought iron and steel are being manufactured.

For reducing copper and tin ores there are numerous smelting-works. The poorer copper ores from neighbouring Colonies are sent to be smelted near the collieries in New South Wales. The increased production of mineral ores has necessitated a corresponding increase in smelting-works, from ten in 1871 to fourteen in 1881, employing 1,517 hands. In 1881 the export of tin and copper ingots and ores was valued at over £1,300,000, nearly £1,000,000 worth of which was mined in New South Wales.

The manufacture of bricks, encaustic tiles, drain-pipes, and other descriptions of pottery is carried on by the aid of steam-driven machinery. There is constant building work going on in the numerous cities and towns which are springing up in all parts of the country. Sydney especially has of late years entered on a course of architectural improvement, the old stores and shops giving place to magnificent warehouses and manufactories. Marble, granite, freestone, and limestone are to be found in abundance in the Colony; and work in earth and stone furnishes employment to many thousands of masons, brickmakers, potters, and other artisans.

SHIP-BUILDING, DOCKS, &C.

There is a Government Dock at Cockatoo Island, Port Jackson, in which H.M.S. "Galatea," of 26 guns and 3,227 tons, was docked. Mort's Dock is also capable of accommodating the largest class of mail steamers that come to the port. The Australian Steam Navigation Company has a slip capable of taking up a vessel of 1,500 tons, and there are also smaller private slips and floating docks. Another Government Dock is being constructed at Cockatoo Island, which will take in the largest vessel now afloat.

Thirty-one vessels were built in New South Wales in the year 1881, consisting of fifteen steamers, five schooners, five luggers, three cutters, and three ketches, showing an aggregate of 1,507 tons.

There are numerous varieties of valuable timber in New South Wales, useful for every description of ship and house building and furniture. Already there is an export trade in cut and sawn timber of considerable value. The export in 1881 was valued at £23,816. There are numerous steam joineries for the supply of woodwork of houses and of furniture.

All the cabs, carriages, carts, drays, omnibuses, and other vehicles required are made in the Colony, and proof of the skill of the workmen in this department of industry may be seen in the carriages which daily run along the thoroughfares of the capital. The reported area of woods and forests under the care of the Conservator in New South Wales amounted in 1881 to 3,759,796 acres, and the timber cut from them during the year amounted to 3,923,727 feet, from which a revenue of £10,156 was obtained.

CONCLUSION.

The object of this pamphlet is to provide such information as will accurately describe the soil, climate and resources of New South Wales, as well as to show the actual progress the Colony has already made. To accomplish this, facts and figures have been collected from the Statistical Register and from other authentic sources, which will enable the reader to readily form an opinion for himself. It is satisfactory to be able to demonstrate that the Colony has such natural advantages in its position, its soil, and its great wealth in coal, iron, gold, copper, tin, and other minerals, that abundance and happiness pervade all classes of the community, and that the materials exist for providing the like blessings to many millions; that the country is governed by a constitutional Government and liberal laws, which give every possible security to life and property. With such natural, political and educational advantages New South Wales has the brightest future before her, and cannot fail to become the home of an immense population of prosperous and enlightened people.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1883.

By Authority of the Commissioners.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

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FORWARDED TO

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AT

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1883.

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WOOL.

1. AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, Newcastle. Grown at Warrah; Merino wethers; 3 years old; growth of wool, 335 days; unhoused, paddock-fed.

2. AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, Newcastle. Grown at Warrah; Merino ewes; 2 years old; growth of wool, 345 days; unhoused, paddock-fed.

3. BEAUMONT, J. T., Marengo, N.S.W. Grown at Marengo; Merino ewes; age, 15 months; growth of wool, 304 days; paddocked, grass-fed.

4. BETTINGTON, JAS. B., Brindley Park, Merriwa. Grown at Brindley Park; Australian Merino ewes; 27 months; growth of wool, 360 days; paddocked in large flock; 1 bale greasy wool.

5. BETTINGTON, JAS. B., Brindley Park, Merriwa. In grease; grown at Brindley Park; Australian Merino ewes; age, 2 years; growth of wool, 360 days; paddocked in large flock.

6. BOWMAN, E. & A., Rotherwood, Cassilis. Grown at Rotherwood; Merino rams, from 2 years and upwards; growth of wool, 362 days; in paddock, not housed.

7. BOWMAN, E. & A., Rotherwood, Cassilis. Grown at Rotherwood; Merino breeding ewes; age, from 3 years upwards; growth of wool, 372 days; in paddock, not housed.

8. BOWMAN, E. & A., Rotherwood, Cassilis. Grown at Rotherwood; Merino, males and females, hoggets; age, about 14½ months; growth of wool, 14½ months; in paddock, not housed.

9. BOWMAN, E. & A., Rotherwood, Cassilis. Grown at Rotherwood; Merino, mixed hoggets; about 14½ months old; growth of wool, 14½ months; in paddock, not housed.

10. BOWMAN, E. & A., Rotherwood, Cassilis. Grown at Rotherwood; 1 bale hoggets' wool.

11. BROWN, THOS. & CO., Tuppal, Deniliquin. Grown in Murrumbidgee district; Merino, ewe hoggets; 15 months old; growth of wool, 360 days; paddocked.

12. CLARK BROTHERS, Gullendaddy, Liverpool Plains. Grown at Gullendaddy. Merino ewes (breeding); age, mixed; growth of wool, 433 days; never housed, open paddocked.

13. COLLINGWOOD WOOL-SCOURING AND FELLMONGERING WORKS, Liverpool. Scoured fellmongered wool, taken from mixed dried station sheepskins; no chemicals used; no age, growth or sex to be obtained. Branded CWD in parallelogram over Collingwood.

[The Collingwood Wool-scouring Works are on the banks of George's River, at Liverpool, N.S.W., 18 to 20 miles from Sydney by rail, and consist of Wool-scouring Works, worked by machinery, Fellmongering Works for skins, also Glue Works.]

14. COLLAROY COMPANY (LIMITED), Collaroy, Merriwa. Grown at Collaroy; Merinos (Australian); rams, 2 and 3 years; growth of wool, 372 days; housed.

15. COLLAROY COMPANY (LIMITED), Collaroy, Merriwa. Grown at Collaroy; Merinos (Australian) ewes, 2 and 3 years; growth of wool, 374 days; housed.

16. COLLAROY COMPANY (LIMITED), Collaroy, Merriwa. Grown at Collaroy; Merinos (Australian), ewe hoggets; growth of wool, 13 months; not housed, paddocked.

17. COLLAROY COMPANY (LIMITED), Collaroy, Merriwa. Grown at Collaroy; Merinos (Australian), ewes; mixed ages; growth of wool, 11½ months; unhoused, paddocked.

18. COOPER, THEOPHILUS, Auburn Vale, Inverell. Grown at Auburn Vale; Merino rams; growth of wool, 347 days; not housed.

19. COOPER, THEOPHILUS, Auburn Vale, Inverell. Grown at Auburn Vale; Merino; ewe hoggets; age, 1 year; growth of wool 370 days; not housed.

20. COOPER, THEOPHILUS, Auburn Vale, Inverell. Grown at Auburn Park; Merino rams; age 2 years; growth of wool, 350 days, not housed.

21. COX, E. K., Fernhill, Penrith. Grown at Rawden, Rylstone; Merino; ewes, mixed ages, over 12 months; growth of wool, some 365, others 364 days.

22. COX, G. H., Mudgee. Grown at Mudgee, Merino rams; 13½ months; growth of wool, 410 days (about); not housed.

23. COX, G. H., Mudgee. Grown at Mudgee; Merino ewes, various ages; growth of wool, 345 days; housed at night.

24. COX, G. H., Mudgee. Grown at Mudgee; Merino rams, various ages; growth of wool, 360 days; housed during night.

25. DOUGLAS H. & C., North Yanco, by Narrandera. Grown at North Yanco; Australian Merino ewes; age, 2 years; growth of wool, 309 days; not housed or artificially fed.

26. DOWLING, VINCENT, Lue, Mudgee District. Grown at Lue; Merino ewes, 4 and 6 tooth; growth of wool, 12 months; paddocked.

27. GRAY & NEILL, Sandy Ridges, Corowa. Grown at Sandy Ridges; Merino ewe hoggets, 17 to 18 months old; growth of wool,—1881, shearing, August 26, September 15; 1882, shearing 9th–14th September; not housed; fed on indigenous grass paddock only.

28. GRAY & NEILL, Sandy Ridges, Corowa. Grown at Sandy Ridges; Merino ewes, 4 to 8 tooth; growth of wool—1881, shearing, 23–31st August; 1882, shearing, 23rd August–1st September; not housed; indigenous grass paddock only.

29. LACKEY, WALLACE, & MILLS, Nubba, Wallendbeen. Grown at Nubba; Merino ewes with lambs; age, 2 years and 4 months; (washed); growth of wool, 358 days; grass-fed only.

30. LACKEY, WALLACE, & MILLS, Nubba, Wallendbeen. Grown at Nubba; Merino ewes with lambs; age, 2 years and 4 months; greasy; growth of wool, 358 days; grass-fed only.

31. LACKEY, WALLACE, & MILLS, Nubba, Wallendbeen. Grown at Nubba; Merino ewes with lambs; age, 2 years and 4 months; growth of wool, 358 days; grass-fed only.

32. LACKEY, WALLACE, & MILLS, Nubba, Wallendbeen. Grown at Nubba; Merino ewe hoggets; age, 14 months and 12 days; washed; growth of wool, 438 days; grass-fed only.

33. LODER, ANDREW, Colley Creek, Willow-tree. Grown at Colley Creek, Liverpool Plains; pure Merino, bred by exhibitor from imported Spanish sheep for forty years; ewes; growth of wool, 363 days; not housed; fed on natural grasses.

34. LODER, ANDREW, Colley Creek, Willow-tree. Grown at Colley Creek, Liverpool Plains; pure Merino; bred by exhibitor from imported Spanish sheep for forty years; ewe hoggets; age, 13 months; growth of wool, 13 months; not housed; fed on natural grasses.

35. LODER, ANDREW, Colley Creek, Willow-tree. Grown at Colley Creek, Liverpool Plains; pure Merino; bred by exhibitor from imported Spanish sheep for forty years; rams, aged; growth of wool, 366 days; not housed; fed on natural grasses.

36. LORD, HON. FRANCIS, Burrawong, Molong. Grown at Burrawong; Merino rams; mixed ages; growth of wool, 12 months; shepherded; fed on natural grasses.

37. LORD, HON. FRANCIS, Burrawong, Molong. Grown at Burrawong; Merino ewe hoggets; age, 14 months; growth of wool, 14 months; shepherded; fed on natural grasses.

38. LORD, HON. FRANCIS, Burrawong, Molong. Grown at Burrawong; Merino ewes, 4 years; growth of wool, 12 months; shepherded; fed on natural grasses.

39. MACDONALD, JOHN M. L., Wallabadah. Grown at Wallabadah; Merino ewes, 2 and 3 years old; growth of wool, 12 months; not housed.

40. MACDONALD, JOHN M. L., Wallabadah. Grown at Wallababadah. Merino rams, 2 and 3 years old; growth of wool, 395 days; not housed.

41. MARINA, CARLO, Moppity, near Young. Grown at Moppity; Merino; 1 bale hogget ewes' wool; washed with cold water; growth of wool, 389 days; fed on natural grasses.

42. MARINA, CARLO, Moppity, near Young. Grown at Moppity; Merino ewes; 3 years; 1 bale greasy wool; growth of wool, 359 days; fed on natural grasses.

43. MARINA, CARLO, Moppity, near Young. Grown at Moppity; Merino; 3 rams' fleeces; age, 4-tooth; growth of wool, 355 days; scoured wool; fed on natural grasses.

44. MARINA, CARLO, Moppity, near Young. Grown at Moppity; Merino ewes; 3 years old; growth of wool, 350 days; cold water washed wool; fed on natural grasses.

45. MARINA, CARLO, Moppity, near Young. Grown at Moppity; Merino hogget ewes; age, 13 months; growth of wool, 13 months; cold water washed; fed on natural grasses.

46. MARINA, CARLO, Moppity, near Young. Grown at Moppity; Merino ewes, 3 years old; growth of wool, 350 days; greasy wool; fed on natural grasses.

47. MARINA, CARLO, Moppity, near Young. Grown at Moppity; Merino hogget ewes, 13 months; growth of wool, 13 months; greasy wool; fed on natural grasses.

48. PEEL RIVER LAND AND MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED), Goonoo Goonoo. Grown at Goonoo Goonoo; pure Merino rams, 3 and 4 years old; growth of wool, 369 days; under cover at night.

49. PEEL RIVER LAND AND MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED), Goonoo Goonoo. Grown at Goonoo Goonoo; pure Merino ewes, age 3 and 4 years, with lambs at foot; growth of wool, 369 days; under cover at night.

49A. PEEL RIVER LAND AND MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED), Goonoo Goonoo. Grown at Goonoo Goonoo; pure Merino ewes, age 3 and 4 years, with lambs at foot; growth of wool, 369 days; under cover at night.

50. SUTTOR, F. B., Bradwardine, Bathurst. Grown at Bradwardine; Merino ewes; age, 2 years; growth of wool, 340 days; housed at night.

51. WALKER, HENRY, Tong Bong, near Rylstone. Grown at Tong Bong, near Rylstone; Merino ewes, hoggets; age, 13 months; growth of wool, 395 days; only in paddocks, not housed or any cloths to keep wool dry; not hand-fed, only hard grass.

52. WHITE, F. R., Harben Vale, Blandford. Grown at Harben Vale; Australian Merino rams, 2 and 3 years; growth of wool, 370 days; not housed.

53. WHITE, F. R., Harben Vale, Blandford. Grown at Harben Vale; Australian Merino ewes, 2 years; growth of wool, 380 days; not housed.

54. WHITE, F. R., Harben Vale, Blandford. Grown at Harben Vale; Australian Merino ewes, 14 months; growth of wool, 425 days; not housed.

55. WHITE, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee. Grown at Havilah; pure Merino ewes, 2 and 3 years; growth of wool, 370 days; paddock-fed.

56. WHITE, H. C., Havilah, Mudgee. Grown at Havilah; pure Australian Merino ewe hoggets, 13 months; growth of wool, 400 days; paddock-fed.

57. WILLS-ALLEN, T. P., Gunnible, Gunnedah. Grown at Gunnible; mixture of English, Lincoln, and Australian Merino; age, 2 years, wethers; growth of wool, 340 days; not housed. 1 bale in 2 packs, washed, marked TPW over Gunnible over 502. 50 fleeces, skirted heavily, weighing net 154 lbs. Spout-washed, no chemicals used.

58. WILLS-ALLEN, T. P., Gunnible, Gunnedah. Grown at Gunnible; mixture of English, Lincoln, and Australian Merino; age, breeding ewes with 90 per cent. lambs at foot; 3 to 5 years; growth of wool, 344 days; not housed. 1 bale strong cross-bred, marked TPW over Gunnible over 501; 47 fleeces weighing net 248 lbs; skirted in 2 packs; spout-washed, no chemicals used.

NOTE.—During the growth of these wools, many parts of the Colony suffered from an unusually dry season. Visitors and experts are respectfully informed that some of the exhibits are consequently tender and in faulty condition, and represent but imperfectly how well the climate and pastures of New South Wales are adapted for growing the highest classes of the wools now in demand in the markets of Europe.—P. N. TREBECK, Chairman of Wool Committee.

MINING & METALLURGY.

59. **MINISTER FOR MINES**, Sydney. Collection of Minerals from New South Wales, arranged under the direction of C. S. Wilkinson, F.L.S., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor in charge, by J. E. Carne, Curator of Mining and Geological Museum.

GOLD.

The weight of gold obtained to the end of 1881 was 9,225,179·51 ounces, of the value of £34,343,857 4s. 2d. Except in some few localities, quartz veins have not been worked to a great depth. Alluvial lands have in some instances been worked to a depth of 200 feet, and there are the strongest indications of deep leads in various parts where no attempt has been made to work them. Gold-mining, as hitherto carried on, has been principally confined to the working of river beds and shallow alluvial claims. Extensive areas of country are known to be auriferous, and it is believed that there will be ample scope for the remunerative employment of a large population in both alluvial aud quartz-mining. The poor success which has often attended the working of quartz veins is largely attributable to ill-judged speculation, inexperience, and the absence of proper ore-separating and other mining appliances. The Government Geological Surveyors, in their reports to the Minister for Mines, indicate promising localities for the gold prospector in the Northern, Western, and Southern Districts of the Colony. Specimens of auriferous quartz from various gold-fields are shown in the Exhibition.

The approximate area included within the proclaimed Gold-fields is 35,500 square miles; but from the geological formation of the country, it is believed that the area in which payable gold deposits will be found will be greater than that now stated. From some of the reefs at Hill End, crushings gave at the rate of from 30 to 2,100 ounces of gold per ton. It is known that much gold passes away in the tailings, and is lost in consequence of the imperfect appliances at present employed for the treatment of auriferous pyrites.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
1	Auriferous pyritous Quartz	Great Victoria Reef, Adelong.	900 feet deep. Reef about 18 inches wide; yield, 2 ozs. of gold per ton.
2	,, ,,	Currajong G.M. Co., Adelong.	
3	,, ,,	Challenger G.M. Co., Adelong.	250 feet deep. Reef 18 inches wide; yield, 1½ oz. of gold per ton.
4	,, ,,	,, ,,	600 feet deep. Reef, 15 inches wide; yield, 2 ozs. of gold per ton.
5	Auriferous Quartz	Homeward Bound Reef, Little River, near Braidwood.	Vein, 1 foot 6 inches thick.
6	,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,
7	Auriferous pyritous Quartz	Catherine G. M. Co., Eaglehawk, Windeyer.	Vein from 12 to 18 inches thick.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
8	Auriferous pyritous Quartz	New South Wales Band and Albion Mine, Big Hill, Mitchell's Creek.	Vein from 2 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 1 inch thick. Yield, 8 to 15 dwts. of free gold per ton; concentrated pyrites, 7 to 60 ozs. of gold, and 23 ozs. of silver per ton.
9	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
10	Auriferous Mispickel	New Reform Company, Lucknow.	Depth, 250 feet. Yield from concentrated pyrites up to 700 ozs. of gold, and 80 ozs. of silver per ton.
11	,, ,, (showing free gold.)	,, ,,	Depth, 400 feet. Concentrated pyrites yielding up to 4,444 ozs. of gold and silver per ton.
12	Auriferous Mispickel	,, ,,	Depth, 420 feet. Concentrated pyrites yielding up to 100 ozs. of gold and 15 ozs. of silver per ton.
13	Auriferous Quartz	Wattle Flat, near Sofala.	Yield, 2½ ozs. gold per ton.
14	Auriferous siliceous Lodestone.	Brown's Creek Mine near Blayney.	Average yield, 3 dwts. of gold per ton.
15	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
16	Auriferous pyritous Quartz	Lunatic Reef, New England.	
17	,, ,,	Yalwal.	
18	,, ,,	C. W. Newman's lease, opposite Chappell's Flat, Major's Creek, near Braidwood.	Depth, 90 feet; reef, 20 inches thick. Concentrated pyrites, yielding 183 ozs. of gold per ton. Estimated yield of pyrites, 1 ton to 13 tons vein stuff. Free gold, 1 to 3 ozs. per ton.
19	,, Quartz	Lady Matilda Reef, Nana Creek.	
20	,, Breccia	Ellenora Gold-mining Company, Hillgrove, near Armidale.	Lode 6 feet thick. Depth, 10 feet. Yield 5½ ozs. of gold per ton.
21	,, Stibnite	,, ,,	Surface. Lode, 6 feet thick. Yield, 5½ ozs. of gold per ton. Antimony, 65%.
22	,, ,, ...	Razor-back, Mudgee Road.	Yield, 2 ozs. of gold per ton. Antimony, 50%.
23	,, Granite.........	Timbarra	Depth, 35 feet. Yield, 1 oz. of gold per ton.
24	,, Copper Ore ...	Brown's Creek Mine near Blayney.	
25	Concentrated Pyrites	New Reform Company, Lucknow.	Yield, 100 ozs. of gold per ton.
26	Auriferous Sand	,, ,,	From under basalt. Yield, 1 oz. of gold per ton.
27	,, Pyritous Quartz	Adelong...............	Yield, about 2 ozs of gold per ton.

SILVER AND LEAD ORES.

Valuable lodes have been found in various parts of the Colony, but none of them have been extensively worked, with the exception of those at Boorook, the discovery of which is of comparatively recent date. The neglect of these important deposits is mainly due to want of a knowledge of the proper modes of treating the several descriptions of ores. The quantity of silver raised to the end of 1881—chiefly from the Boorook Mines—is 726,779 ounces, valued at £128,405.

The lodes of galena which have been opened have not as yet been worked with profit.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
28	Argentiferous and Auriferous Mispickel	Moruya Silver Mine....	Average width of lode, 19 inches from surface to 198 feet (greatest depth obtained). Yield up to 60 ozs. of silver and 11½ ozs. of gold per ton.
29	Argentiferous Galena	Mylora, near Yass	Silver, 4 ozs. 13 dwts. 14 grs. per ton; lead, 61·80%.
30	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,,
31	,, ,, ...	Everton, near Burrowa.	Depth, 60 feet; lode, 3 feet thick; yield—silver, 277 ozs. 9 dwts., and gold, 2 dwts. 11 grs. per ton; lead, 82·9%.
32	,, ,, ...	Thackeringa, Albert District.	
33	,, ,, ...	Warrell Creek, Nambuccra River.	
34	,, ,, and Mispickel.	Rudder's Lease, Warrell Creek, Nambuccra River.	Depth, 40 feet.
35	Argentiferous Galena	Mount Grosvenor, near Bathurst.	Silver, 76 ozs. 15 dwts. 8 grs. per ton; lead, 45%. Concentrated ore—silver, 137 ozs. 14 dwts.; lead, 80%.
36	,, ,, Blende and Pyrites.	Liddleton Silver Mines, near Hartley.	
37	Argentiferous and Auriferous Copper and Iron Pyrites and Galena.	Sunny Corner, Mitchell's Creek.	
38	Argentiferous and Auriferous Mispickel	Moruya Silver Mine......	See No. 28.
39	Chloride of Silver ...	Narangarie Silver Mines, near Denison Town.	Two assays gave 98 and 143 ozs. of silver per ton.
40	Auriferous Galena ...	Warrell Creek.	
41	Chloride of Silver ...	Boorook Silver Mines.	
42	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	
42A	Chloride and Sulphide of Silver.	Addison's Lode.. Messrs. Hall & Davy's Silver Mines, Boorook, New England.	Yield, silver, 275·10 ozs., gold, 2·10 ozs. per ton.
42B	,, ,,	,, ,,	Yield, silver, 521·20 ozs., gold, 8·50 ozs. per ton.
42C	,, ,,	,, ,,	Yield, silver, 287·55 ozs., gold, 3·20 ozs. per ton.
42D	Sulphide of Silver ...	,, ,,	Yield, silver, 125·75 ozs., gold, 1·45 ozs. per ton.
42E	Argentiferous Pyrites	Golden Age Lode	Yield, silver, 280·65 ozs., gold, 2·20 ozs. per ton.
42F	Chloride of Silver.....	,, ,,	Yield, silver, 542·00 ozs., gold, 3·10 ozs. per ton.
42G	,, ,,	,, ,,	Yield, silver, 165·10 ozs., gold, 1·00 per ton.

COPPER.

Several lodes of copper are being worked in the Colony, but some of the richest are at present beyond the reach of railway communication. Those which have been hitherto worked vary in thickness from 1 to 100 feet, and consist of ores which contain as high as 70 per cent. of metal. The copper is not unfrequently associated with gold, silver, and lead. The production of copper has increased in value from £1,400 in 1858, to £355,062 in 1881. The value of the total production of copper to the end of 1881 was £3,213,558. Numerous characteristic specimens and some large blocks of copper ore, also about 1 ton of metallic copper in ingots are exhibited. The approximate area of cupriferous country in New South Wales is 6,713 square miles.

No.	Name.	Locality.
43	Yellow Sulphide of Copper	Nymagee Copper Mine.
44	,, ,, ,,	Great Cobar Copper Mine.
45	Red Oxide ,,	,, ,,
46	,, ,,	New Mount Hope Copper Mine.
47	Gray Sulphide ,,	Great Cobar ,,
48	,, ,,	Nymagee ,,
49	,, and Carbonate	New Mount Hope ,,
50	Carbonate of Copper	Nymagee ,,
51	,, ,,	Great Cobar ,,
52	,, ,,	New Mount Hope ,,
52A	,, ,,	Great Cobar ,,
53	Red Oxide ,,	Girilambone ,,
54	,, and Carbonate	Blayney ,,
55	,, Sulphide and Carbonate	New Mount Hope ,,
56	,, ,,	Great Cobar ,,
57	Gray Sulphide of Copper	New Mount Hope ,,
58	,, ,,	Nymagee ,,
58A	,, ,,	Great Cobar ,,
59	Yellow Sulphide ,,	Blayney ,,
60	,, ,,	Great Cobar ,,
61	,, ,,	Nymagee ,,
62	,, ,, and Black Oxide	Blayney ,,
63	Carbonate of Copper	Nymagee ,,
64	,, ,,	Girilambone ,,
65	,, ,,	New Mount Hope ,,
66	,, ,,	Great Cobar ,,
67	,, ,,	New Mount Hope ,,
68	,, ,,	Great Cobar ,,
69	Native Copper	,, ,,
70	,, ,,	Blayney ,,
71		

TIN.

The approximate area of the Tin-fields in New South Wales is 5,440,000 acres. According to the official report of Harrie Wood, Esq., Under-Secretary for Mines, the value of the total production of the tin to the end of 1881 amounts to £4,339,577. The tin ore therefore ranks next in importance to gold and coal as a source of wealth to the Colony. The existence of tin in New South Wales was known for many years, but it was not till 1871 that any attempt was made to turn this mineral to account as a marketable commodity. The most extensive deposits of ore have been found in the northern portion of the Colony, but tin has also been discovered in other districts. The value of the tin obtained in 1872 was £47,703, in 1873 the value amounted to £334,436, and in 1881 to £724,003; the total value of the production to that date being £4,339,577. The ore has hitherto been obtained in the beds of watercourses, and it is separated from the soil by sluicing. In some localities extremely rich deposits of drift tin have been found in the beds of ancient streams, at a depth from 60 to 80 feet below the surface; but it more frequently happens that the overlying soil is only a few feet in thickness. Valuable lodes or reefs have also been discovered, and in some places crushing machinery has been erected to extract the ore, The tin-bearing granites of New South Wales belong to the same geological era as those of Cornwall. Many years will elapse before the ground now being worked will be exhausted, so that the tin-fields open a wide scope for the employment of the labouring classes. Recent discoveries of comparatively deep deposits of stream tin prove how little our tin-bearing lands have been explored, and how richly they compensate the explorers. The tin ores exhibited in the New South Wales Court are numerous, and show the different forms in which this mineral has been found in the Colony.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
72	Lode Tin	Fergusson's Lode, Mole Table-land.	Lode, 3 feet thick; surface.
73	"	Ottery's Lode, Tent Hill.	Surface; lode, from 2 to 4 feet 6 inches thick.
74	"	Ottery's No. 1 Lode, Tent Hill.	Surface; lode, from 2 to 4 feet 6 inches thick.
75	"	Ottery's No. 2 Lode, Tent Hill.	Depth, 90 feet; lode, from 2 to 4 feet 6 inches thick.
76	"	Bark Hut Lode, Mole Table-land.	Depth, 35 feet; lode, 3 feet thick.
77	"	Graney's Lode, The Gulf.	Depth, 14 feet; lode, 2 feet thick.
78	"	Butler's Lode, near Mole Table-land.	Depth, 25 feet; lode, 4 feet thick.
79	"	King Tin-mining Co., Pheasant Ck., New England	
80	"	Torrington Lode, Mole Table-land.	Depth, 50 feet; lode, 2 feet thick.
81	Tin wash (cement)	Union Tin Mine, Elsmore.	Depth, 35 feet; 4 feet thickness of wash.
82	" "	Y. Water-holes, Vegetable Creek.	Depth, 40 feet; thickness of wash, 4 feet.
83	" "	The Victor Tin Mine, near Stannifer.	Depth, 35 feet; thickness of wash, 4 feet.
84	Lode Tin	King Tin-mining Company, Pheasant Creek.	
85	"	Tingha.	
86	"	Ottery's Lode, Tent Hill.	
87	"	New England.	
88	"	The Grampians.	
89	"	No. 3 Ottery's Lode, Tent Hill.	
90	"	Mole Table-land.	
91	"	O'Donnell's Mine, Ottery's Lode, Tent Hill.	
92	"	New England	Depth, 60 feet.
93	"	Bark Hut Lode, Mole Table-land.	
94	"	Dividing Range between Graveyard and Vegetable Creeks.	
95	"	Butchart's Reef, near Tingha.	
96	"	Butler's Lode, near Mole Table Land.	
97	"	The Gulf.	

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
98	Lode Tin	New England.	
99	,,	Elsmore.	
100	,,	Planet Tin Mine, Vegetable Creek.	
101	,,	Tingha.	
102	,,	Glen Creek.	
103	,,	New England.	
104	,,	Gulf Stream Mine, New England.	
105	,,	Denny's Reef, Rose Valley, Vegetable Creek.	
106	Tin Pseudomorphs, after Calcite Crystals.	Dutchman's Lode, Mole Table-land.	
107	Tin Crystals	New England.	
108	Tin Nuggets	Nugget Ground, The Gulf.	
109	,,	,, ,,	
110	Lode Tin	Torrington Lode, Vegetable Creek.	
111	Tin wash (cement)	New England.	
112	,, ,,	,,	
113	,, ,,	,,	
114	,, ,,	,,	
115	,, ,,	,,	
116	,, ,,	,,	
117	Stream Tin	Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Co., Vegetable Creek.	Depth, 40 feet.
118	,,	,, ,,	Surface.
119	,,	Deep Lead, Graveyard Creek.	Depth, 50 feet.
120	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
121	,,	Original Deep Lead, Vegetable Creek.	,, ,,
122	,,	Sheep-station Gully Vegetable Creek.	,, ,,
123	,,	Deep Lead, Vegetable Creeks.	Depth, 60 feet.
124	,,	Vegetable Creek ...	Depth, 40 feet.
125	,,	Strathbogie, New England.	Depth, 82 feet.
126	,,	Portion 729, range between Graveyard and Vegetable Creeks.	
127	,,	Portion 19, Strathbogie North.	
128	,,	Deep Lead, Graveyard Creek.	Depth, 70 feet.
129	,,	Sheep-station Gully Strathbogie North	Surface.
130	,,	Vegetable Creek.	
131	Tin Crystals	Mole Table-land.	
132	Stream Tin	New England.	
133	Tin Pebbles	,,	
134	Tin wash (cement)	Rose Valley, New England.	
135	,, ,,	,, ,,	
135A	Lode Tin	Dougherty's Bischoff Tin Mine, Stannifer.	Lode, 18 feet wide; depth 25 feet.

ANTIMONY.

Antimony ores have been found in numerous parts of the Colony. The principal lodes occur in the Macleay, Armidale, Clarence, and Cudgegong Districts. Those on the Munga Creek, near the Macleay River, traverse sedimentary rocks of Devonian age. The ores consist of oxide and sulphide, and occur in irregular bunches, occasionally of a considerable size, associated with quartz matrix, which forms the chief constituent of the lodes.

One of the lodes near Armidale contains free gold plainly visible to the naked eye.

Until quite recently but little attention has been devoted to the development of the antimony lodes: but lately some of the lodes have been worked, especially in the Macleay and Armidale districts; and there is reason to believe that the output of this mineral will largely increase.

The quantity and value of antimony exported to the end of 1881 is 1,103 tons, value £29,176.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
136	Sulphide of Antimony	Carangula Antimony Co.'s Mine.	Depth, 35 feet; lode, 15 to 30 inches wide.
137	Sulphide and Oxide of Antimony.	,, ,,	,, ,,
138	,, ,,	John Thomas' Mineral Selection, Carangula.	Depth, 15 feet; lode, 3 feet wide.
139	Sulphide of Antimony	W. Bolt's Selection, Carangula.	Depth, 40 feet; lode, 3 feet 6 inches wide.
140	,, ,,	Gara, near Armidale.	
141	,, ,, (auriferous).	Ellenora Antimony Co., Hillgrove, near Armidale.	Lode, 26 inches wide.
142	Sulphide and Oxide of Antimony.	,, ,,	,, ,,
143	Sulphide of Antimony (auriferous).	,, ,, No. 2 Shaft.	Lode, 2 feet 6 inches wide. Average yield of gold, 5½ ozs. per ton.
144	,, ,,	Brereton's Lease, Hillgrove, near Armidale.	Lode, 2 feet thick.
145	Sulphide and Oxide of Antimony.	Carangula, near Kempsey (No. 1 Shaft).	Depth, 10 feet; lode, 15 inches to 4 feet wide.
146	Sulphide of Antimony	Carangula (No. 1 Shaft).	Depth, 60 feet; lode, 2 feet 6 inches wide.
147	,, ,,	Carangula..................	Vein, 3 inches thick.
148	,, ,,	,, (No. 2, West Lode).	Depth, 30 feet; lode, 2 feet wide.
149	,, ,,	Carangula (No. 3, East Lode).	Depth, 45 feet.
150	,, ,,	Carangula (No. 2 Shaft).	Depth, 40 feet.
151	,, ,,	Carangula Antimony Co.'s Mine.	Depth, 10 feet; lode, 20 inches wide.
152	,, ,,	,, ,, (No. 2 Shaft).	Surface.
153	,, ,, (Needle Antimony Ore).	Carangula Antimony Co.'s Mine (No. 1 Shaft).	Vein, 3 to 6 inches thick; depth, 40 feet.
154	Sulphide of Antimony	Thomas' Lease, Carangula.	Surface; lode, 18 inches to 3 feet wide.
155	,, ,,	Bolt's Lease, Carangula	Depth, 40 feet; lode, 15 inches to 3 feet 6 inches thick.
156	Sulphide and Oxide of Antimony.	Thomas' Lease, Carangula.	Depth, 10 feet.
157	Oxide of Antimony...	,, ,,	Surface.
158	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	Depth, 8 feet.

BISMUTH.

Bismuth ores have been found in the tin-bearing drifts, and also in lodes at Silent Grove, The Gulf (in the Vegetable Creek District), Glen Innes, Elsmore, Tenterfield, and Adelong. At Kingsgate, near Glen Innes, a lode is reported to be 6 to 8 feet wide, from which samples of metallic bismuth have been taken, weighing from 1 to 5 pounds. Samples of the ores from this locality are shown in the collection.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
159	Carbonate of Bismuth ...	Kingsgate Bismuth Company, near Glen Innes.	Surface.
160	,, ,,	,, ,,	Depth, 8 feet.
161	Native Bismuth and Molybdenite.	,, ,,	Depth, 10 feet.
162	Native Bismuth	,, ,,	Depth, 15 feet; lode, 2 feet wide.
163	,, ,,	,, ,,	Depth, 25 feet; lode, 2 feet 6 inches wide.
164	,, ,,	,, ,,	
165	Carbonate of Bismuth ...	,, ,,	Depth, 8 feet.
166	,, ,,	Glen Innes Bismuth Mining Company, Kingsgate.	Surface.
167	Native and Carbonate of Bismuth.	,, ,,	Depth, 8 feet.
168	Native Bismuth	,, ,,	Depth, 20 feet; lode, 2 feet wide.
169	,, ,,	,, ,,	Depth, 15 feet.
170	,, ,	,, ,,	Depth, 20 feet.
171	,, ,,	,, ,,	Depth, 25 feet.
172	Carbonate of Bismuth ...	,, ,,	(Dry blown.)
173	,, ,,	,, ,,	Surface.

IRON AND MANGANESE.

Important deposits of iron ore are found in close proximity to coal and limestone in several parts of the Colony. Furnaces, rolling-mills, &c., have recently been erected at Eskbank, Lithgow Valley, for the conversion of pig iron into malleable iron; and it is expected that the demand for iron in the Colony will be supplied by metal locally produced. Hæmatite, magnetic, chrome, and other iron ores are shown in the mineral collection. The ore found at Mittagong, in the Southern District, contains about 66 per cent. of iron. Speaking of the deposits of iron ore at Wallerawang, Professor Liversidge says—"They contain two varieties of iron—magnetite, or the magnetic oxide of iron, and the brown hæmatite or goethite—the hydrated oxide; then in addition to these there are the deposits of the so-called clay bands which are interstratified with the coal measures. These clay bands are not what are usually known as clay iron ores in England. They are brown hæmatites, var. limonite, while the English clay iron ores are impure carbonates of iron, which seldom contain much more than 30 per cent. of metallic iron, against some 50 per cent. contained by the hæmatites. A highly ferruginous garnet rock accompanies the veins of magnetite; this garnet rock is very rich in iron, and it will probably be found advantageous to smelt it with the other ores, not only on account of the large percentage of metal which it contains, but also on account of the increased fluidity it would impart to the slag." The approximate area of iron ore deposits is 1,400 square miles. The value of the iron raised to end of December, 1881, amounts to £117,357 0s. 4d.

Manganese ores have been found in considerable quantities, but owing to cost of carriage to seaboard cannot at present be profitably worked.

No.	Name.	Locality.
174	Chrome Iron Ore	Tamworth Chrome Iron Company's Mine.
175	Brown Iron Ore	Blackheath.
176	Garnet Iron Ore	Wallerawang.
177	Clayband Iron Ore	,,
178	Brown Iron Ore	Marsden's Paddock, Blayney.
179	,, (spring deposit)	Mittagong.
180	,, ,,	New South Wales.
181	Ironstone Concretion	Tingha.
182	Chrome Iron Ore	Ironbarks, near Barraba.
183	,,	Tamworth.
184	Peroxide of Manganese	Near Bendemeer.
185	Brown Iron Ore	Mittagong.
185a	Large Block Brown Iron Ore	Fitzroy Iron Mines, Mittagong.

ZINC, ASBESTOS, GEM-STONES.

Zinc-blende is of frequent occurrence in the auriferous and other veins, but has hitherto not been found in sufficient quantity to pay.

Asbestos of good quality, in veins in serpentine is found in the Gundagai and Bathurst Districts, but the veins have not been much explored.

The Gem-stones found in the Colony include the diamond, sapphire, Oriental emerald, emerald, ruby, opal, amethyst, garnet, chrysolite, topaz, cairngorm, onyx, &c., which have been found in the gold- and tin-bearing drifts and river gravels in numerous localities.

No.	Name.	Locality.
186	Zinc-blende and Pyrites	Fairfield, near Boorook.
187	,,	Vegetable Creek.
188	Magnetic Pyrites	,,
189	Arsenical Pyrites	,,
190	Molybdenite	Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
191	Gypsum	Mount Brown, Albert District.
192	Magnesite	Kempsey.
193	Stilbite	Near Walcha.
194	Asbestos	Gundagai.
195	,,	,,
196	Sapphires	Vegetable Creek.
197	Beryl	,,
198	Gem-stones	N. S. Wales.
199	Carnelian	,,
200	Quartz Crystals	,,

COAL.

The approximate area of the carboniferous strata is estimated at 23,950 square miles. The principal coal-beds exist along the coast to the north and south of Sydney. The mines first opened are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the Colony obtains its largest supply. In many districts the coal crops out on the face of the hills, and can be cheaply got by driving tunnels. The coal-shipping facilities at Newcastle are by staiths and steam and hydraulic cranes. Full descriptions of the various coal-seams worked in New

South Wales have been given by Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-Fields, in the Annual Reports of the Department of Mines. Writing of the upper coal measures in the Western District, the Government Geologist (Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S.) says: "They are 480 feet thick, resting conformably on the marine beds of the lower coal measures, and overlaid by more than 500 feet of Hawkesbury sandstone. Eleven seams of coal have been counted in them; the lowest, which is 10 feet thick, lies about 25 feet above the marine beds, and is the same seam worked by the Bowenfels, Eskbank, Lithgow Valley, and Vale of Clwydd Collieries. This seam of coal crops out on the surface on the railway line near Bowenfels. It dips at a low angle of 3 to 5 degrees to the north-east, and is therefore easily worked; and as it passes under the vast extent of mountain ranges to the north and east, it will be inexhaustible for generations to come." The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833, 328 tons were raised, and in 1881, 1,775,224 tons. Several seams of petroleum coal have been found, and the coal from two of them is retorted for the manufacture of "kerosene oil." Their thickness varies from 2 to 5 feet. The Hartley shale yields 160 gallons of crude oil, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, with an illuminating power equal to forty candles. The total production of coal to December 31st, 1881, was 23,881,479 tons, of the value of £12,255,307 13s. 8d., and of petroleum coal 241,284 tons, of the value of £581,046 15s. 8d. Sections and samples of the coal seams worked in the Northern, Western, and Southern Coal-fields are exhibited.

No.	Name.	Locality.
201	Kerosene Shale, or Boghead Mineral (seam 3ft. 2in.)	New South Wales Shale and Oil Company's Mine, Hartley.
202	,, ,, seam 1ft. 6in.	Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company's Mine, Joadja Creek, near Berrima.
203	Splint coal. (seam 10ft. 6in. in thickness).	Lithgow Valley Colliery.
204 205	Semi-bituminous Coal	Coal Cliff Colliery.
206	Bituminous Coal (taken from top and bottom of seam from 10ft. 6in. to 13ft. 7in. in thickness.)	Australian Agricultural Company's Colliery, Newcastle.
207	,, ,,	,, ,,

BUILDING-STONES.

Almost every variety of Building Stone may be obtained in New South Wales. In and around the city of Sydney there are numerous quarries in the sandstone of the Hawkesbury formation, which is one of the upper members of the Carboniferous group. This sandstone, which for colour and texture can hardly be surpassed for building purposes, is the stone most commonly used in the construction of the public and private buildings in Sydney. Extensive deposits of marble, of Silurian and Devonian ages, occur in several places in the Colony. The black variety from the Marulan, and the white from the Cow Flat Marble Quarries, have been used in flooring the Great Hall of the Sydney University. The marble near Wallerawang is thus described by Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Government Geologist, on his geological survey map of the Wallerawang and Bowenfels District:—

> "Thick beds of coralline limestone of very pure quality. It forms a compact marble of various tints, white, cream, and dove-coloured, and sometimes with pink markings. It dresses well, takes an excellent polish, and may be obtained in blocks of almost any required size and quantity. Situated as it is, only 7 miles from the Wallerawang Railway Station, it will be available for the Iron-smelting Works in the district, and will afford a source of large supply for the Sydney market. The limestone consists almost entirely of corals—*Favosites Gothlandica, Favosites polymorpha, Lithostrotion*, and others, and molluscs as yet undetermined."

The dark purple and red marbles from the Macleay and Tamworth Districts are very handsome when polished, and suitable for ornamental purposes (*vide* samples exhibited).

Granite occurs in great abundance, and in every variety of texture and colour; it is used in Sydney for building and decorative purposes.

Roofing slates of excellent quality have been obtained in the Goulburn and Bathurst Districts.

208. Marble, New South Wales.
209. ,, ,,
210. ,, ,,
211. ,, ,,
212. ,, ,,
213. ,, ,,
214. ,, ,,
215. ,, ,,
216. ,, ,,

217. Star and Crude Antimony, from Messrs. Guigni, Friedmann, and Kessler's Hillgrove Smelting Works, near Armidale.

218. Ingot of Star Antimony, Carangula Smelting Works, near Kempsey.

60. MINISTER FOR MINES, Sydney. Collection of characteristic Fossils from the principal Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales; arranged under the direction of C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor in charge, by T. W. E. David, B.A., Geological Surveyor.

FOSSILS.

No.	Genus and Species.	Locality.
	FORMATION—UPPER SILURIAN.	
1	Pterinea laminosa	Yass.
2	Strophomena, sp.	,,
3	Spirifer, sp	,,
4	Athyris, sp	,,
5	Orthonota, sp	,,
6	Rhynconellæ, Orthides, Spirifer, &c.	Racecourse, Yass.
7	Cystiphyllum	,, ,,
8	Petraia	Limestone Creek, Yass.
9	Lithostrotion irregulare	,, ,,
10	Phacops caudatus	,, ,,
11	,, longi-caudatus	,, ,,
12	Pentamerus, sp.	Hatton's Corner, Yass.
13	Favosites	,, ,,
14	Cyathophyllum	,, ,,
15	,, helianthoides	,, ,,
16	Lithostrotion basaltiforme	,, ,,
17	Phillipsastræa Verneuille	,, ,,
18	Stems of Crinoids	,, ,,
19	Euomphalus Clarkei	,, ,,
20	Pentamerus Knightii	Flyer's Creek, Forest Reefs.

No.	Genus and Species.	Locality.
	DEVONIAN.	
21	Rhynchonella pleurodon	Mount Lambie.
22	Spirifer disjunctus	,,
23	,, ,,	,,
24	,, sp.	,,
25	Lepidodendron nothum	Goonoo Goonoo, Peel River.
	CARBONIFEROUS.	
26	Lepidodendron Veltheimianum	Between Canowindra & Eugowra.
27	Rhacopteris	Newcastle.
28	Terebratula sacculus	Somerton.
29	Strophomena, sp.	Newcastle.
30	Productus, sp., &c.	,,
31	Spirifer bisulcatus	,,
32	Protoretepora, &c.	,,
33	Spirifer Darwinii	Nowra.
34	,, convolutus	Newcastle.
35	,, ,,	,,
36	,, glaber	,,
37	,, ,,	,,
38	,, Strzeleckii	,,
39	,, Tasmaniensis	,,
40	,, vespertilio	,,
41	,, Clarkei	,,
42	Productus, sp.	,,
43	Edmondia nobilissima	Ravensfield.
44	,, intermedia	,,
45	Sanguinolites undatus	Wollongong.
46	,, Etheridgei	,,
47	,, curvatus	,,
48	Aviculopecten Illawarrensis	,,
49	,, sp.	Somerton.
50	Pachydomus, sp.	
51	Euomphalus oculus	Newcastle.
52	,, sp.	,,
53	Conularia lævigata	,,
54	Orthoceras striatum	Ravensfield.
55	Goniatites micromphalus	,,
56	Chætites radians	Singleton.
	PERMIAN.	
57	Glossopteris Browniana	Nobby's, Newcastle.
58	,, ,,	Adamstown, ,,
59	,, sp.	,, ,,
60	,, sp.	,, ,,
61	Phyllotheca Australis	Nobby's, ,,
62	,, ,,	,, ,,
63	Sphenopteris and Glossopteris	,, ,,
64	Sphenopteris	,, ,,
65	,, sp.	Borehole Mine, Newcastle.
66	Vertebraria Australis	Raspberry Gully, ,,
67	Seeds of Conifers	,, ,,
	TRIASSIC (?).	
68	Thinnfeldia odontopteroides	Dubbo.
	CRETACEOUS.	
69	Avicula Barklyi	Mount Brown.
70	,, sp.	,,
	MIOCENE.	
71	Leaf impressions	Dalton.
72	,,	,,

No.	Genus and Species.	Locality.
	PLIOCENE.	
73	Spondylostrobus Smythii	Forest Reefs.
74	Penteune Clarkei	,,
75	Rhytidocaryon Wilkinsoni	,,
76	Phymatocaryon bivalve	,,
77	,, angulare	,,
78	,, Mackayi	,,
	POST PLIOCENE.	
79	Carnassial tooth of Thylacoleo carnifex	Wellington Caves.
80	Molar tooth of Diprotodon Australis	,,
81	Portion of lower jaw of Sthenurus Atlas	,,

61. MINISTER FOR MINES, New South Wales.

Annual Reports from 1875 to 1881, inclusive.

Mines and Mineral Statistics for 1875.

Mineral Products of New South Wales by Harrie Wood, Under-Secretary for Mines.

Notes on the Geology of New South Wales, by C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S., Geological Surveyor in charge.

Description of the Minerals of New South Wales, by Archibald Liversidge, F.R.S., F.C.S., F.G.S., &c., Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Sydney.

Catalogue of Works, Papers, Reports, and Maps on the Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, &c., &c., of the Australian Continent and Tasmania, by Robert Etheridge, junr., of the British Museum, and Robert Logan Jack, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Government Geologist for Northern Queensland.

Map showing Mineral Areas of New South Wales.

,, principal Agricultural Areas of New South Wales.

Plan and ten Vertical Sections of the New South Wales Upper Coal Measures, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields.

Three Diagrams showing the thickness, character, and portion mined out of Coal Seams in the Upper Coal Measures, Northern District; two of the Middle Coal Measures, Northern District; one of the Upper Coal Measures, Western District; and one of the Upper Coal Measures, Southern District; with plan to accompany them; by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields.

Geological Sketch Map of New South Wales, compiled from the Maps of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S., by C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Government Geological Surveyor in charge.

Geological Map of the Districts of Bowenfells, Wallerawang, and Rydal, by C. S. Wilkinson.

Geological Sketch Map of Oberon District, by C. S. Wilkinson.

Geological Map of Young, by Messrs. C. S. Wilkinson and Lamont Young.

Geological Map of Hill End and Tambaroora, by E. F. Pittman.

Maps compiled under the supervision of W. S. Campbell, Chief Draftsman, Department of Mines:—

Barrington Gold-field.
Lachlan ,,
Adelong ,,
Boorook and Lunatic Gold-field.
Sketch Map of Mount Poole ,,
,, Temora ,,
,, Gloucester ,,
Map of the Tambaroora, Chambers Creek, and Turon River, Gold-field.

62. **AUSTRALIAN KEROSENE OIL AND MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED)**, Joadja Creek, near Berrima.

Two tons of Boghead Mineral, in blocks.

The extent of the mine worked by the Company is 2,000 acres; output last year, 30,000 tons; number of hands employed in the mine and at the works, making kerosene, paraffine, wax, gasoline, &c., 200.

63. **BROWNE, THOMAS**, High-street, West Maitland.

Freestone from Ravensfield Quarry.

64. **CLEMENTS, JOHN F.**, Bathurst.

Specimens of Copper Ore.

65. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES**, Sydney.
Refined Tin, in ingots, bar, and grain, from New South Wales.
Refined Copper, in ingots, from Nymagee Copper Mine.

66. **DALEY, THOMAS**, Townsend-street, Albury.
Red Bricks, pressed; White Bricks, pressed; Common Bricks; Tiles, &c.

67. **DOYLE & KENNEDY**, Pyrmont Quarry, Pyrmont.
Freestone for building purposes.

68. **GLEN SMELTING COMPANY**, Tent Hill. **JOHN REID**, Managing Partner.

Lode Tin—1. Graney and Co.'s Gulf Lode Property.
„ 2. Ottery's Reef (from surface).
„ 3. Torrington Lode.
„ 4. Elliott and party's Lode (supposed continuation of Torrington Lode).
„ 5. Bark Hut Creek Lode (fairly representative specimen from lowest level).
„ 6. Old Gulf Lode.
„ 7. Trewhella and Co.'s Lode (a new find).
8. Three cases showing ninety specimens of Stream Tin, with localities and assays.
9. Grain Tin.

69. **GRETA COAL COMPANY**, Greta Colliery (Messrs. E. Vickery & Sons).

Block of Coal; Fire-bricks made from underlying clay.

70. **GUY, FRANCIS**, Bateman's Bay.

Pyritous quartz, containing on the average 6 ounces of gold and 30 ounces of silver per ton. Moruya Silver Mine.

71. **HUME, A. H.**, Everton, Rye Park, Yass.

Auriferous and Argentiferous Galena.

72. **ISAACSOHN, MARTIN,** Nundle, Peel River.

Collection of auriferous and other mineralogical and geological specimens, described in detail as follows:—

No. of Ticket on Exhibit.	Name of Mine or Locality where obtained.
	Gold Specimens.
1	Messrs, J. P. Robertson & Co., Marquis of Lorne Claim, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River Land and Mineral Company's Estate.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
1 A	Do. do. do
1 B	
1 C	
1 D	
1 E	
1 F	
1 G	
2 A	
2 B	Do. do. do.
2 C	
2 D	Do. do. do.
A	
B	
C	
2 E	
2 F	
2 G	
2 H	Box containing 17 dwt. alluvial gold, Nundle.
7	Kanakas Reef, P.R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point.
8	
9	
10	
11	Golden Hole, Bowling Alley Point.
12	Foley's Reef, do.
13	
14	
15	Do. do.
16	
17	
18	Opossum Reef, do.
19	
20	
21	
22	(2 pieces) Blackfellow's Knob, Bowling Alley Point,
23	Poverty Point, Peel River.
24	Phœnix Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
25	Do. do.
26	Duke of Argyle, P.R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point.
27	
28	
29	Alliance Reef, do. do.
30	
31	Emperor William, do. do.
32	
33	
34	Chamberland's Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
35	
36	All Nations Reef, do.
37	Do. do.

No. of Ticket on Exhibit.	Name of Mine or Locality where obtained.
	GOLD SPECIMENS—*continued.*
38 39	Price's Hill Gold-mining Company, P.R. Co.'s Estate, B.A. Point.
40 41 42	Gap Claim, P.R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point.
43	Blairmore Mine, do. do.
44	Do. do. do.
45 46 47 48 49	Barney's Reef, do. do.
50, 51	Moonlight Reef, Peel River.
52, 53	Band of Hope, P.R. Co., Bowling Alley Point.
54	Okenvale Gold Mining Company's Claim, Nundle.
55, 56	Golden Streak Claim, Nundle.
57, 58, 59, 60, 61	Black Snake Reef, do.
62, 63	Hanging Rock, do.
64, 65	Guackinackie Reef do.
66, 67, 68	Do. do.
69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74	We'll Prosper Claim, Foley's Folly, Nundle.
75, 76, 77	Duke of Edinburgh, do.
78	Mountain Maid, Nundle.
79	Sperere's Reef, do.
80	Guackinackie, Foley's Folly, Nundle.
81	Missing Link, Dangar's Gully, do.
82, 83, 84	Lady Emma Reef, Nundle.
85, 86, 87	Brunker's Hill, Peel River.
88, 89, 90, 91, 92	Cement Claim, Mount Misery, Nundle.
93	Glen Morrison, New England.
94	Jem Crow Mountain, Victoria.
95	Solferino, Clarence River.
96	Gulgong.
97, 98, 99, 100	Little Bendigo Reef, Bingera.
101	(4 pieces) Bright Smile Claim, New Zealand.
102, 103, 104	Jessop's Gully, Palmer River, Queensland.
105	(2 pieces) Swamp Oak, Denison Diggings.
106	Golden Hole, Bowling Alley Point.
107	Moonlight Reef, Peel River.
108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113	J. P. Robertson & Co., Marquis of Lorne, P.R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point, 640 feet from the surface.
114	W. Stephens, Hanging Rock.
115	(4 pieces) Solferino, Clarence River.
116, 117	(2 pieces) Brown Snake Reef, Nundle.
118	Golden Hole, Bowling Alley Point.
119	Marquis of Lorne, do.
120	Gap claim, P. R. Co.'s Estate, Bowling Alley Point.
121, 122	Hanging Rock, do. do.
123	Black Snake Reef, Nundle.
124	Golden Hole, Bowling Alley Point.
125	Golden Streak, Nundle.

No. of Ticket on Exhibit.	Name of Mine or Locality where obtained.
	MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Stream Tin, Vegetable Creek.
8	Lode Tin, Cope's Creek.
9	Stream Tin, do.
10	Tin Leader, do.
11, 12	Stream Tin, do.
13	Pipeclay Tin Lode, do.
14	Do., Giant's Den.
15	Stream Tin, Bundarra.
16	Tin Ore, Glen Innes.
17	Stream and Lode Tin, New South Wales.
18	Stanniferous Drift.
19	Lode Tin, New South Wales.
20	Plumbago, do.
21	Stanniferous Drift, do.
22	Stream Tin, do.
23	Tin Crystal do.
24	Stream Tin, do.
25	Stanniferous Drift, do.
26	Ruby Tin, do.
27, 28	Stanniferous Drift, do.
29	Tin Crystal, Cope's Creek.
30	Spinels, Inverell.
31	Agates, Cope's Creek.
32	Quartz Crystals, containing rutile, Cope's Creek.
33	Spinels, Inverell.
34	Tourmaline, Nundle.
35	Topaz, Cope's Creek.
36	Carbuncle and Rose Quartz.
37	Topaz (colourless), Cope's Creek.
38	Rock Crystal, do.
39	Cairngorm, do.
40	Waterworn Quartz Crystals, New England.
41	Smoky Quartz.
42	Small Emeralds, &c., Cope's Creek.
43	Small Emeralds, Sapphires, &c., Cope's Creek.
44	
45	Kauri Gum.
46	Mineral supposed to be Bismuth.
47	Magnetic Iron.
48	Mineral containing Silver, Copper, and Tin, 1,100 feet underground, Cornwall, England.
49	Titanic Iron and Blende, New South Wales.
50	Blue Carb. Copper, Wallabadah.
51	Copper Pyrites, Mount Perry, Queensland.
52	Grey Copper Ore, New South Wales.
53	Blue and Green Carb., Burrah Mine, Adelaide.
54	Native Copper, Burrah, Adelaide.
55	Pyrites, Cow Flat, New South Wales.
56	Copper Ore (red oxide), Pyrites, and Green Carb.
57	Green Carb., Cow Flat.
58	Black Oxide (crystallized), Cornwall.
59	Crystallized Green Carb., do.
60	Stone containing Opal, Nundle.
61	Quartz containing Mineral.
62	Quartz containing Copper Pyrites and Green Carb., Nundle.
63	Iron Pyrites, Bowling Alley Point.
64	Do. Nundle.
65, 66	Do. Bowling Alley Point.

No. of Ticket on Exhibit.	Name of Mine or Locality where obtained.
	MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD—*continued.*
67	Quartz containing Gold and Iron Pyrites, Guackenackie, Nundle.
68	Iron Pyrites in Porphyritic Stone, Nundle.
69	Iron Pyrites, Bowling Alley Point.
70	Do. Speercre's Reef, Nundle.
71	Do. Foley's Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
72	Quartz containing Iron Pyrites, do.
73	Iron Pyrites in Quartz, do.
74	Silicate of Iron with Iron Pyrites.
75, 76	Carb. Iron, Bowling Alley Point.
77	Iron Ore, do.
78	Ore containing Iron, Tin, Silver, and Manganese, Giant's Den.
79	Silicate of Iron, Nundle.
80	Carb. Iron, Bowling Alley Point.
81, 82	Iron Pyrites, Foley's Folly.
83, 84	Do. Bowling Alley Point.
85	Iron Ore, do.
86	Basalt containing Mispickel, Bowling Alley Point.
87	Iron Pyrites, do.
88, 89, 90	Agates, Nundle.
91	Opal, Hanging Rock.
92	Hornblende, Giant's Den.
93	Mispickel in Quartz.
94	White Agate.
95	Jasper containing Crystals.
96, 97	Do. do.
98	Iron Pyrites, Foley's Folly.
99	Stone containing Iron Pyrites, Bowling Alley Point.
100	Iron Pyrites, Moonlight Claim.
101	Mispickel, Marquis of Lorne, Bowling Alley Point.
102, 103	Do. Belmore Mine.
104	Mispickel in Hornblendic Rock, Bowling Alley Point.
105	Quartz containing Mispickel and fine Gold, Opossum Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
106	Hornblendic Rock containing Mispickel.
107	Quartz containing Mispickel and Carb. Calcium, Bowling Alley Point.
108, 109	Mispickel, Duke of Argyle.
110	Do. Price's Hill, Bowling Alley Point.
111	Mineral, Nundle.
112	Mispickel and Hornblende, Nundle.
113, 114, 115	Nickel, New Caledonia.
116, 117	Antimony Sulphide, Nundle.
118	Do. Bowling Alley Point.
119	Antimony, Victoria.
120	Do. do.
121	Dolomite, Bowling Alley Point.
122	Nickel, do.
123	Fragment of Felspathic Granite Column.
124, 125	Stone containing Mineral, Bowling Alley Point.
126	Agate, Hanging Rock.
127, 128	Do. Foley's Folly.
129	Do. Nundle.
130	Schorl, do.
131	Mineral, Duncan's Creek.
132, 133, 134, 135	Calcspar (Carb. Calcium).
136, 137	Chrysolite, Danger's Gully, Nundle.
138	Jasper, do. do.

No. of Ticket on Exhibit.	Name of Mine or Locality where obtained.
	MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD—*continued.*
139	Jasper with Opal, Foley's Folly.
140, 141, 142	Stone containing Opal, Nundle.
143	Slate Rock, do.
144, 145	Serpentine, Nundle.
146	Do. (2 pieces), Bowling Alley Point.
147, 148	Quartz containing Talc, Bendemeer.
149	Copper Pyrites, Severn River.
150	Quartz containing Copper, Moonlight Reef, Nundle.
151	Felspathic Quartz with Copper Pyrites and Hornblende.
152	Hornblende, Nundle.
153	Ore containing Copper, Nickel, and Arsenic, Severn River.
154	Lode Tin in Quartz, Cope's Creek.
155	Tin Crystals in Quartz, do.
156	Aragonite (Carb. Calcium).
157, 158	Felspar, Moore Creek, Tamworth.
159	Agate, Nundle.
160	Silver Ore, Moruya.
161, 162, 163, 164	Do. Hulfe Guttes Mine, near Murrurundi.
165, 166	Galena, Palmer River.
167	Magnetic Pyrites, Palmer River.
168	Fossil Leaf, Nundle.
169, 170	Kauri Gum, New Zealand.
171, 172	Fossil Leaves, Nundle.
173, 174	Sedimentary Deposit, Nundle.
175, 176	Porphyry, do.
177	Waterworn Ironstone, do.
178, 179, 180	Australian Blacks' Tomahawks. (*Vide* also ethnological collections under Department of Fine Arts and Education.)
181	
182	Green Topaz, Cope's Creek.
183	White do. do.
184	Oriental Rubies, Nundle.
185	Zircons, do.
186	Spinels, Cope's Creek.
187	Do. do.
188	Magnetic Pyrites, Nundle.
189	Cairngorm.
190, 191	Fossil Wood, Nundle.
192	Carbonate of Magnesia, Nundle.
193	Felspar, Liverpool Plains.
194, 195	Mineral, Nundle.
196, 197	Shale, Mount Pleasant, Nundle.
198, 199	Porphyry, Nundle.
200	Mispickel, Opossum Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
201, 202, 203, 204, 205	Carbonate of Lime, Blairmore Mine, Bowling Alley Point.
206, 207, 208, 209	Waterworn Pebbles, Swamp Creek, Nundle.
210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222	Fossil Woods, Nundle.

No. of Ticket on Exhibit.	Name of Mine or Locality where obtained.
	MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD—*continued.*
223	Black Marble, Nundle.
224	Sedimentary Deposit (3 pieces).
225	19 pieces Fossil Shells, Nundle.
226	Oxide and Carb. Iron, do.
227	Antimony, Crystallized, New Zealand.
228	Honeycomb Quartz, Nundle.
229	Hollow Rock Crystal, do.
230	Do. Mount Pleasant.
231	Do. Bowling Alley Point.
232, 233	Agates, Nundle.
305	Fossil Wood, Mount Misery.
306	Mineral, Nundle.
307	Do., Danger's Gully.
308	1 piece Cement, Nundle Creek.
309, 310	2 pieces Fossil, Swamp Oak Creek.
311, 312 313	3 pieces Stalactite, from Crawney Mountain Caves, Nundle.
Not numb.	31 pieces Fossils, Isis River.
314	Marble, Cook's Flat.
315	Copper Pyrites, Mount Perry, Queensland.
316	Spinels, Cope's Creek.
317	Coloured Spinels, Cope's Creek.
318	Copper, Dungowan Creek.
319	Opal, Nundle.
320	Serpentine, Sheep Station Gully, Nundle.
321	Do. Nundle.
322	Smelted Tin Ore, Cope's Creek.
323	Do. do.
333	Mineral.
334	Hornblende and Asbestos.
335	Copper Ore, Dungowan Creek.
336	Clinker, Mount Ephraim.
337	Do. do.
342	Rock Crystals, Ranger's Valley.
343, 344	Do. do.
345, 346	Waterworn Quartz, Brunker's Hill.
347	Do. do.
348	Hollow Rock Crystal, do.
351	Serpentine, Dangar's Gully.
352	Tin Crystal, Cope's Creek.
353, 354	Gold Pyrites, Foley's Reef.
355	Chrome Iron, Bowling Alley Point.
356	Tin in Crystal, Cope's Creek.
357, 358 359	Cairngorm, do.
360, 361	Asbestos, Barnard River.
362, 363 364, 365 366, 367	Fossil Leaves, Mount Pleasant.
368	Tin Leader, Giant's Den.
369	Rubies, Puddledock.
370	Sapphires, do.
371	Stone, do.
372	Pyrites, Foley's Folly.
373	Porphyry, Dangar's Gully.
374	Fossil Leaf, Mount Pleasant.
377	Carbonate of Lime, Blairmore Mine.
378	Do. Hanging Rock.
379	Mineral, Nundle.

No. of Ticket on Exhibit.	Name of Mine or Locality where obtained.
	MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD—*continued.*
380	Variety of Tin, Tingha.
382	Sample of Tin-bearing Drift, Cope's Creek.
383	Pyrites, Brunker's Hill.
384	Do. do.
385	Mineral, Nundle.
	CRYSTALLIZED QUARTZ.
235, 236 237, 238 239, 240 241, 242	Opossum Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
243, 244 245, 246	Foley's Reef, do.
247	Opossum Reef, do.
248, 249 250	Foley's Reef, do.
251	Marquis of Lorne Reef, do.
252, 253 254, 255 256, 257 258, 259 260, 261 262, 263	Foley's Reef, do.
264, 265	Opossum Reef, do.
266	Foley's Reef, do.
267, 268	Do. do.
269	Opossum Reef, do.
270, 271 272, 273 274, 275 276, 277 278, 279 280, 281 282, 283 284, 285 286, 287 288, 289 290, 291 292, 293 294, 295 296, 297 298, 299 300, 301 302	Foley's Reef, do.
303	Dangar's Gully.
304	Opossum Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
324, 325 326, 327 328, 329 330, 331 332	Do. do.
338 339, 340 341	Foley's Reef, do.
349, 350	Brunker's Hill.
375, 376	Marquis of Lorne Reef, Bowling Alley Point.
381	Do. do.

Forwarded with Specimens, three Medals and two Certificates of Merit.

73. **LANCASTER, J. D.**, Emu Park, Albury.
Granite, Purple Freestone, Blue Whinstone, Ironstone.

Sample of Granite (grey) which is used in the building of the Churches and principal Government and other buildings in Albury; it is from the Government reserve adjoining Emu Park property. The Bluestone is used for foundations and for road metal, and is from the Emu Park property. The Purple Freestone is from the Tabletop Station, and is used for groins, arches, and window-sills, touchstones, &c. Boulders of stone are from Bridgemskoi, and are said to contain iron and copper.

74. **McCALLUM, ANGUS**, Good Hope, Yass.
Mineral Specimens—Copper and lead ore in fluor spar, from Good Hope Mine.

75. **MELVILLE, JOHN SMITH**, 103, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Star Antimony.

76. **MOHUN, H. C. H.**, Cannondale, near Armidale.
Ore of Antimony containing 62 per cent. of Metallic Antimony.

77. **NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY (LIMITED)**, Sydney.
Kerosene or Boghead Mineral, Hartley.

78. **NORTH, JOHN B.**, Katoomba.
Block of Coal, and outcrop of Kerosene Shale.

79. **PRITCHARD, JAMES**, West Maitland.
Specimens of Building-stone.

1. *East Maitland Stone.*—A light-grey sandstone. 18 miles from Newcastle, on Great Northern Railway. Is easily quarried and wrought; is extensively used for building purposes.
2. *Muswellbrook Stone.*—A light-brown stone. 56 miles from Newcastle, on Great Northern Railway. Is extensively used for building.
3. *Scone Stone.*—A greyish-brown stone. 78 miles from Newcastle, on Great Northern Railway. Extensively used and easily quarried; quarries within easy access of Railway.
4. *Waratah Stone.*—A light-blue stone. 4 miles from Newcastle, in close proximity to Railway Station; very easily quarried and worked; suitable for ornamental work.
5. *Ravensfield Stone.*—A dark-brown stone. 25 miles from Newcastle, 2 miles from Great Northern Railway. Very largely used in buildings, ornamental, church, monumental work, &c.

80. **SAUNDERS, ROBERT**, Pyrmont Quarry, Pyrmont.
Freestone for building purposes, white, light yellow, dark yellow.

With Pyrmont stone the principal public buildings of Sydney have been erected. The light character of the sandstone adds much to the cheerful appearance of the street architecture of the capital of New South Wales.

81. **SMITH, JOHN M'GARVIE**, 103, Pitt-street.
Star Antimony. Starred by exhibitor.

82. **TURNER, JAMES**, Clinton-street, Goulburn.
Three cubes of Sandstone for building purposes.

FINE ARTS AND EDUCATION.

83. ADAMS, P. F., SURVEYOR-GENERAL, N.S.W.

PLANS.

14 Maps, Specimens of Lithography, Engineering, &c.

1. Engraved Map. Coloured by hand.
2. Parish Map, with photographic reduction, showing the application of Photography in the compilation of County Maps.
3. Sir Thomas Mitchell's Map of part of the Colony, showing progress of the main triangulations.
4. Map of Eastern, Western, and Southern Suburbs of the City of Sydney.
5. Geological Map of New South Wales. Specimen of Lithographic Colour Printing.
6. Mineral Map of New South Wales.
7. Lithographed Map. Coloured by hand.
8. Map showing the Postal Stations and Roads in New South Wales.
9. Map of the Country around Sydney.
10. Agricultural Map of the Colony of New South Wales.
11. Map of the Colony of New South Wales, showing approximately in each County the proportion of Alienated, Reserved, and Crown Lands.
12. Trigonometrical Survey of Port Jackson, the City of Sydney, and Suburbs.
13. Map of Sydney and Suburbs, divided into sheets for plotting purposes.
14. Trigonometrical Survey of Port Jackson, Sheet 1.

84. BOYD, T. H., 254, George-street, Sydney.

Photographs, Cartes de Visite, and Cabinets.

85. BRAY, JAMES S.

COLLECTION OF BIRDS.

	Common Name.	*Scientific Name.*
1.	The Red Robin	Petrocis multicolor.
2.	Yellow tufted Honeyeater	Ptilotis auricomis.
3.	Parrakeet	Platycercus spurius.
4.	Little Lorikeet	Glossopsitta pusilla.
5.	Porphyry crowned Lorikeet	Do. porphyrocephalus.
6.	The King Parrot	Aprosmictus scapulatus.
7.	The Regent Bird	Sericulus melinus.
8.	The Rosella Parrot (2)	Platycercus eximius.
9.	The Lowry do	Do. pennantii.
10.	Green Sleek do	Polytelis barrabaudi.
11.	Blue Mountain Parrot	Trichoglossus novæ hollandiæ.
12.	The Shell do.	Do. chlorolepidotus.
13.	The Pitta Bird	Pitta strepitans.
14.	Lorikeet	Trichoglossus concinnus.

86. BUNDOCK, MARY E., 1 Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street.

ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBITS.

2 Bags.
Water-vessels.
Fishing-lines.
Bark from which Cord is made.

Made by the Aboriginals of the Richmond River District.

87. CASPERS, RUDOLPH, Goulburn.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Portraits and Views.

88. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

Exhibits procured for the Commission by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, Sydney.

GROUP I.—PARADISE AND BOWER BIRDS, &c.

11212	Ælurœdus crassirostris ♂	Cat Birds.
11207	Do. do. ♀	
11205	2 Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus ♂♂—Satin Birds.	
12142	Sericulus melinus ♂	Regent Bird.
12140	Do. do. ♂	
1016	Pitta strepitans ♀	Dragoon Bird.
1009	Do. do. ♂	
5398	Oreocincla lunulata ♀	Brush Thrush.
10385	Do. do. ♂	
6672	Mimeta viridis ♂	Green Oriole.
12624	Do. ♀	
	Ptilorhis paradisea ♀	Rifle Bird.
	Do. do. ♀	
1427	Ptilorhis paradisea ♂	Rifle Birds.
12131	Do. do. ♂	

GROUP II.—HONEY-EATERS.

13082	Anthochæra melivora ♂
8297	Do. carunculata ♂
8295	Do. do. ♀
11744	Meliphaga phrygia ♀
11743	Do. do. ♂
9977	Meliornis sericea ♂
13096	Do. novæ hollandiæ ♀
13097	Do. do. ♂
13091	Do. sericea ♂
13111	Myzomela sanguinolenta ♂
13109	Do. do. ♂
10554	Do. do. ♂
13103	Melithreptus lunulata ♂
13105	Do. do. ♂
10157	Ptilotis fusca ♀
10114	Do. do. ♀
10117	Do. chrysops ♂
13102	Do. chrysops ♂
13098	Do. lewinii.
13099	Do. auricomis ♀
8196	Melithreptus brevirostris.

13107	Acanthorynchus tenuirostris.	
9090	Tropidorhynchus bucceroides ♂	
11725	Philemon citreogularis ♂	
9693	Plectorhyncha lanceolata ♀	
12865	Myzantha garrula ♂	
12861	Do. do. ♂	
5888	Ptilotis flavicollis ♂	Tasmania.
5292	Do. do. ♀	

GROUP III.—Owls and Podargi.

12909	Athene boobook ♂
13247	Do. do. ♀
12579	Podargus strigoides ♂
1584	Do. do. ♀

GROUP IV.—Wood-Swallows and Swallows.

12625	Artamus sordidus ♀
12592	Do. do ♂
11733	Do. supercilliosus ♀
11730	Do. do. ♂
10590	Lagenoplastes ariel.
10589	Do. do.
	Hirundo frontalis.

GROUP V.—Flycatchers.

10601	Rhipidura albiscapa ♂
11937	Do. do. ♂
11179	Monarcha carinata ♂
11180	Do. do. ♂
Red 1347	Myiagra plumbea ♂
10600	Sauloprocta motacilloides ♀
11934	Do. do. ♀
10597	Gerygone abbogularis ♂
10596	Do. do. ♀
13114	Geobasileus chrysorrhous ♂
11933	Do. do. ♀

GROUP VI.—Pigeons.

5246	Phaps chalcoptera ♂
3230	Do. elegans ♂
5876	Do. do. ♀
11215	2 Chalcophaps chrysochlora.
9694	2 Ocyphaps lophotes ♂
11914	Do. do. ♂
11722	2 Geopelia tranquilla ♂ ♀
1266	Ptilopus superbus ♂
1268	Do. do. ♂
	2 Do. swainsoni.
11217	Macropygia phasianella ♀
	2 Leucosarcia picata.
	1 Megaloprepia assimilis:

GROUP VII.—Larks and Epthianuras, etc.

12595	Anthus australis ♀
12882	Do. do. ♀
9324	Cincloramphus cantillans ♂
10595	Chthonicola sagittata ♀
12884	Do. do. ♂
11872	Ephthianura abbifrons ♂
6741	Do. do. ♀
7515	Do. tricolor ♂
11871	Do. do. ♂
7552	Do. aurifrons ♂
11870	Do. do. ♂

GROUP VIII.—TREE-CLIMBERS.

10604	Climacteris leucophœa ♀
10605	Do. erythrops ♂
12873	Do. scandens ♂
12872½	Sittella chrysoptera.
12872	Do. do.

GROUP IX.—ROBINS AND THICKHEADS.

11181	Petroica phœnicea ♂
12891	Do. leggii ♂
12892	Do. do. ♀
13117	Eöpsaltria australis ♂
13118	Do. do. ♀
11150	Do. chrysorrhous ♂
11159	Do. do. ♀
13120	Pachycephala gutturalis ♂
11175	Do. do. ♀

GROUP X.—KINGFISHERS, BEE-EATERS.

11757	Halcyon sanctus ♂
11762	Do. do.
	2 Tanysiptera sylvia.
11739	Merops ornatus ♀
11763	Do. do.

GROUP XI.—PARDALOTES, MALURI, FINCHES, BRISTLE-BIRDS, ETC.

12611	Pardalotus punctatus ♂
5313	Do. affinis ♂—Tasmania.
5441	Do. do. ♂ do.
5312	Do. do. ♀ do.
11191	Origma rubricata ♀
13113	Dicæum hurundinaceum ♂
12895	Amadina guttata ♀
10608	Do. do.
12896	Do. do.
6326	Sphenura brachyptera ♂
2398	Do. do. ♀
1180	Malurus gouldii ♂
6744	Do. do. ♂
13121	Do. lamberti ♂
11188	Do. cyaneus ♂
11189	Do. do. ♂
11184	Do. melanotus ♂

GROUP XII.—COCKATOOS AND PARROTS, ETC

8208	2 Calyptorhynchus funereus ♀ ♂
1626	Do. do. ♀
1592	Do. leachii ♀
3227	2 Cacatua galerita ♂ ♀
	Do. leadbeateri ♀
11955	Do. do. ♂
12975	Do. roseicapilla ♂
12974	Do. do. ♂
12613	Callocephalon galleatus ♂ juv.
11204	Do. do. ♀
1630	2 Aprosmictus scapulatus ♂ ♂
11729	2 Do. erythropterus ♂ ♂
11197	Platycercus pennantii ♂
11201	Do. do. ♀
8311	Do. eximius ♂
2610	Do. do. ♀
9658	Do. pallidiceps.
9860	Do. barnardii ♂

11754	Platycercus barnardii ♀
11904	Psephotus hæmatonotus ♂
	Do. pulcherrimus.
11899	Calopsitta novæ hollandiæ ♂
11898	Do. do. ♀
8317	Pezoporus formosus.
1923	Trichoglossus novæ hollandiæ ♂
2966	Do. do. ♀
12602	Do. concinnus ♂
12606	Do. ♀
13124	Do. pusillus ♂
13125	Do. do. ♀
11910	Melopsittacus undulatus ♂
11911	2 Do. do. ♂

GROUP XIII.

11717	Pomatostomus temporalis ♂
11719	Do. do. ♀
11759	Struthidea cinerea ♂
11713	Do. do. ♂
11716	Graucalus melanops.
11714	Do. mentalis.
11715	Do. do. ♀
4614	Campephaga tricolor ♂
4766	Do. do. ♀
Red 1373	Do. leucomelæna ♂
11723	Falcunculus frontatus ♂
12886	Do. do. ♀
11720	Grallina picata.
8326	Psophodes crepitans.
	Diomedia exülans—Albatross.
2029	Do. melanophrys do.
8463	Pelecannus conspicillatus—Pelican.
Red 11914	Cygnus atrata—Black Swan.
	Dromaius novæ hollandiæ—Emu.

MAMMALS.

2549	Macropus major ♀	Kangaroos.
2569	Halmaturus rufficollis ♂	
	Do. do. ♀	
7229	Do. bennettii ♀—Tasmania	
13045	Phascolarctos cinerea—Native Bear.	
6428	Phalangista fuliginosus, Tasmania	Opossums.
6429	Do. viverrina ♀ do.	
6409	Phascolomys wombat, do. —Wombat.	
12565	Pteropus poliocephalus	Flying Fox.
12086	Do. do.	

GROUP XIV.—LYRE BIRDS.

Menura superba ♂ ♀
Menura alberte ♂

GROUP XV.—SNIPE, PLOVERS, &c.

2	Scolopax Australis.
2	Schœnidus Australis.
2	Charadrius xanthocheilus.
1	Hiaticula nigrifrons.
1	Lobivanellus lobatus.
3	Cladorhynchus pectoralis.
1	Totanus griseopygius.

GROUP XVI.—Rail and Quail.

2 Rallus pectoralis.
2 Synoicus Australis.
2 Excalfatoria sineusis.
2 Turnix melanogaster.
1 Do. varius.
2 Coturnix pectoralis.

Exhibit of New South Wales fishes.

89. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

6 Photographs of Australian Aborigines, prepared by J. W. Lindt of Grafton, New South Wales, and Melbourne, Victoria.

These photographs were taken from life by Mr. Lindt, and comprise men, women, and children of various ages belonging to the tribes of the Clarence River, Richmond River, Urara River, Yulgilbar, Cunglebung, and the Northern Coast of New South Wales.

90. COX, ALLASTER E., 75, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Ethnological Collection.

(Illustrating Australia and surrounding Islands, &c.)

1 to 42. Stone Axe-heads, Australia (New South Wales and Queensland).
43 ,, 46. Stone Axe-heads, New Caledonia.
47 ,, 49. Stone Axe-heads, Fiji.
50 ,, 96. Stone Axe-heads, Solomon Islands; 60, 65, 70, with handles.
97 ,, 101. Stone Axe-heads, from Caroline Islands. 97 made from large Tridacna shell.
102 ,, 106. Stone Axe-heads with handles, New Guinea.
107. Axe-head fixed in double handle, used for shaping canoes. Can be used with either long or short handle, as required, and is so made that the short handle rotates when fixed in the long, and allows the workman to use it at any angle he may wish.
108. Stone Axe-head in handle, New Caledonia.
109 ,, 120. Fighting spears, Queensland.
121, 122. Fighting Spears, Botany Bay, New South Wales.
123. Womera for throwing spears, New South Wales.
124, 125. Shields, New South Wales.
126. Shield, Queensland.
127 to 143. Nulla Nullas, Queensland.
144 ,, 160. Boomerangs, Queensland. 151 is also used as a sword.
161 ,, 164. Boomerangs, New South Wales.
165, 166. Boomerangs, Queensland.
167, 168. Drills from Solomon Island, used for making holes through shells, &c., and boring holes in the wood of which canoes are constructed; by this means they are sewn together. It is supposed that the possession of this valuable drill accounts for these islanders building larger and more powerful canoes than any other islanders.
169. Womera, Queensland.
170 to 176. Images taken from bows of war canoes, Solomon Islands.
177, 178. Food-bowls, South Sea Islands.
179. Image taken from bow of war canoe, Solomon Islands.
180. Double-handled sword, supposed to be from New Caledonia.
181. Solomon Island sword.
182. Merie, New Zealand, made from symphias of lower jaw of the whale.
183. Stone, war head-dress, Florida Islands.
184, 185. Staffs used only by chiefs in Solomon Islands, probably for inflicting punishment.
186 to 189. Stone-headed clubs, New Guinea.
190. Wombabbadah, for fighting only, New South Wales.
191. Nulla Nulla, Queensland.
192. Boomerang, Queensland.
193. Carved Paddle, Solomon Islands.

194 to 205. Clubs, South Sea Islands.
206 ,, 211. Paddles, Canoe, South Sea Islands.
212 ,, 218. Spears with talc heads, Admiralty Islands.
219, 220. Shields made of basket-work, South Sea Islands.
221, 222. Iron-headed axes, New Guinea, now used in place of stone, and obtained from the traders.
223 to 230. Bows, South Sea Islands.
231. Club, South Sea Islands.
232. Bow and 13 rush arrows, tipped with cocoa-nut wood, barbed with human bones; nine tipped with cocoa-nut wood, not barbed. Poisoned. Solomon Islands.
233. Thirty rush arrows, cocoa-nut wood tipped, red and ochred points. Poisoned.
234 to 238. These are used both as paddles and swords, South Sea Islands.
239, 240. War swords, carved handles, South Sea Islands.
241. Sword barbed with shark teeth, Solomon Islands.
242 to 251. Spears, South Sea Islands.
252, 253. Spear-head, South Sea Islands.
254. Spear, barbed with human bones. Poisoned. Solomon Islands.
255, 256. Rolls of Tappa, Fiji; twenty-six and five yards long respectively.
257, 258. Canoe Ornaments, Solomon Islands.
259. Canoe war Ornament, Solomon Islands.
260. Twenty shell bracelets, Solomon Islands.
261 to 263. Chunam boxes, used whilst chewing betel-nuts, Solomon Islands.
264. Water-bottle, Fiji.
265. Nine Hair-combs, South Sea Islands.
266. House Mats, New Guinea.
267. Head-dress, worn at war dance, New Hebrides.
268 to 273. Dresses of Females, South Sea Islands.
274 ,, 276. Dresses of Males, South Sea Islands.
277. Medicinal plants, worn round the neck as charms, Solomon Islands.
278, 279. Caps, South Sea Islands.
280 to 284. Baskets and bags made from leaves of cocoa-nut palm, South Sea Islands.
285. Shell Necklace, Solomon Islands.

91. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

9 Drawings of the various classes of Public Schools in New South Wales.

1. A School to accommodate thirty-six scholars, with residence attached.
2. A School to accommodate forty-five scholars, with residence attached.
3. A School to accommodate fifty scholars, with residence attached.
4. A School to accommodate 152 scholars.
5. A Detached Residence for No. 4 School.
6. A School to accommodate 360 children in one department, with class-rooms.
7. A School to accommodate 720 children in two departments.
8. A School to accommodate 800 children in three departments.
9. A School to accommodate 1,460 children in three departments.

92. GEYER, HENRY, Hay.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Views of Hay and neighbourhood.

93. GIBBS, SHALLARD, & CO., 70, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PRINTING.

Specimen of Typographic Colour Printing; 1 Frame of Lithographic Christmas Cards.

94. GOVERNMENT PRINTER, New South Wales.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

No. of books.	Size of books.	Titles.	Binding.
1	Demy 8vo. ...	Literature of New South Wales: Barton	Full morocco.
1	Do ...	Pamphlets relating to New South Wales— New South Wales, its Progress and Resources. Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales: Clarke. Plants indigenous in the neighbourhood of Sydney: Dr. Woolls. Mammalia—Recent and Extinct: Krefft Minerals of New South Wales: Liversidge Maps—Pastoral, Agricultural, and Mineral.	Half calf.
1	Royal 8vo. ...	Industries of New South Wales: Lyne...	Cloth.
1	Do.	Climate of New South Wales: Russell...	Half calf.
1	Demy 8vo. ...	Select Extra Tropical Plants: Von Müeller.	do.
1	....	Australian Orchids: Fitzgerald	Half roan.
1	....	Mammals of Australia	Paper.
3	Royal 8vo. ...	Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales: Tenison-Woods.	Half morocco.
15	Do.	do. do.	Cloth.
1	Demy 4to. ...	Snakes of Australia: Krefft...	Morocco extra.
1	Do.	Kamilaroi and other Australian Languages: Ridley.	do.
1	Imp. 4to.......	Cantata, Sydney International Exhibition, 1879: Giorza. (Music Printing.)	Morocco super. extra.
1	Royal 8vo. ...	Dictionary of Dates: Heaton	Morocco extra.
6	F'cap. 4to. ...	School Buildings in Europe and America: Combes.	Full morocco.
6	Do.	do. do.	Half morocco.
1	Do.	Museums of Technology, Science, and Art: Liversidge.	Half calf.
1	Demy 8vo. ...	Industrial Progress of New South Wales	Morocco extra.
2	Demy 8vo. ...	History of New South Wales: Flannagan	do,
2	Crown 8vo...	do. do. Lang	do.
1	Do.	do. do. Sutherland	do.
2	Royal 8vo. ...	New South Wales in 1881 (Illustrated) ...	do.
1	Royal 4to. ...	Lord Howe Island, 1882	Cloth.
7	Royal 8vo. ...	Parliamentary Debates, 1879 to 1882......	Full morocco.
6	Do.	Official Record of the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879.	Morocco extra.
5	Demy 8vo. ...	Transactions of the Royal Society, 1872 to 1881.	Half calf.
2	Royal 8vo. ...	Astronomical Observations, 1859 to 1861: Scott.	do.
1	Demy 8vc. ...	Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, with Maps: Russell.	do.
4	Royal 8vo. ...	Meteorological Observations, 1863 to 1878: Russell.	do.
1	Do.	Astronomical and Meteorological Papers: Russell.	do.
1	Do.	Astronomical Results, 1877 and 1878: Russell.	Cloth.
1	Do.	Double Star Results, 1871 to 1881: Russell.	do.
1	Do.	Rainfall Observations in New South Wales, 1878 to 1881.	Half calf.
7	F'cap. 8vo. ...	Weather Maps, 1877 to 1880: Russell ...	Half roan.
5	F'cap. 4to. ...	Public Statutes of New South Wales......	Full law calf.

No. of books.	Size of books.	Titles.	Binding.
3	Royal 8vo. ...	Oliver's Statutes, Vols. 1 and 2, and Chronological Index.	Half law calf.
2	Demy 8vo. ...	Australian Magistrate : Wilkinson.........	Full law calf.
6	Royal 8vo. ...	Manuals for Clerks of Petty Sessions : MacNevin.	Morocco extra.
2	Demy 8vo. ...	Fisheries—Report by Royal Commission	do.
1	F'cap. 4to. ...	Blue Book and Statistical Register, 1881	Half calf.
1	Do.	Lands Report for 1881	do.
2	....	Mines and Mineral Statistics—Reports for 1880 and 1881.	do.
1	F'cap. 4to. ...	Education, Sydney Grammar School and Sydney University—Reports for 1881.	do.
1	Do.	Public Accounts, with Auditor-General's Report for 1881.	do.
1	....	Maps—Geological and Railway	Full morocco.
1	Demy 4to. ...	Specimens of Heliotype Printing	Morocco extra.
2	Royal 8vo. ...	Programme and Ceremonial, Official Distribution of Awards, Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.	do.
1	Royal 4to. ...	Postage Stamp Album	do.
1	D. cap. 8vo.	Album—Burning of the Garden Palace...	Cloth.
1	Double Royal	do Views on the Railways of New South Wales.	Morocco elegant.
1	Do.	Album—Photographs of New South Wales	do.
1	Box	In book form, containing Photographs of New South Wales.	Half morocco.
		ACCOUNT BOOKS.	
1	Imp. Royal...	Journal	White vellum, double Russia bands.
1	Do.	Ledger	Double Russia bands.
2	Do.	Cash-books	Single Russia bands.
1	Medium	Register	Full rough calf.
1	Do.	Letter-book	Russia under-bands.
		POCKET-BOOKS.	
2	....	Railway Time-tables	Morocco tuck.
2	F'cap. 8vo. ...	Law Almanac, 1883	do.
1	....	Pocket-book	do.
1	....	Purse	Morocco.

95. HERFORT, GUSTAVUS, Cooma-street, Yass.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Views of District of Yass, framed and glazed.

No. 1. Centre of Town of Yass.
2. Entrance to Cooradigbee Cave on the Murrumbidgee River.
3. Hume Bridge over the Yass River.
4. Mount Prospect on the Little River.
5. Murrumbidgee River and Gorge.
6. Junction of the Little River and Murrumbidgee.

96. HOLTERMANN, B. O., M.P., St. Leonards, Sydney.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographic panoramic views of the City of Sydney and Port Jackson Harbour.

The first of these two large photographic views was taken in sections from Mr. Holtermann's residence on the North Shore of the Harbour. Copies of this view received high awards at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and at the Exposition de Paris of 1878; and were exhibited gratuitously in Europe by Mr. Holtermann.

The second view was taken from one of the towers of the Garden Palace before its destruction by fire, shows many of the principal streets of the city, and the North Shore in the distance.

97. PAINE J., 96, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

1. Middle Harbour of Port Jackson.
2. Fern Dell.
3. Lane Cove River, Port Jackson.
4. Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
5. Anniversary Day Regatta, Sydney.
6. Botanic Gardens.
7. Grose Valley, Blue Mountains.
8. St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney.
9. Fitzroy Falls, near Moss Vale, from the front.
10. Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
11. Yacht "Sirocco" (instantaneous process).
12. Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
13. Scenery of Gulf.
14. Garden Palace, Sydney.
15. Mount Meryla and Valley, from Fitzroy Falls.

98. PALMER, EDWARD G. W., Cheltenham Road, Burwood.

ABORIGINAL WEAPONS.

These weapons sent for exhibition consist of—

14 Boomerangs.
14 Nulla-nullas or Waddies.
1 Wooden Sword.
3 Heilimans or Shields,
3 Womerahs or weapons for hurling spears.

The Boomerang is a thoroughly distinctive Australian weapon, and is used by almost every tribe in the continent except some of the northern tribes, where this missile is displaced by the wooden sword. It is used both for the chase and for warfare; and although its flight is singularly erratic, it is a very dangerous and effective weapon at long distances. Its velocity of flight and sharpness of edge are such that a kangaroo's head has been completely severed from the body, and the wounds caused in warfare are of a severe nature. It is, however, when used against flocks of flying birds that its greatest power is seen, as it appears to follow them with the swiftness of a hawk, carrying destruction in its path. The long and least-curved boomerangs are adapted for bowling along the ground in hunting wallabies and kangaroos. The smaller and curved specimens can be thrown so as to soar away to a great distance and then return to within a few feet of the thrower.

The Nulla-nulla is used also in hunting and in warfare, and occasionally in the settlement of matrimonial differences. It is usually made of heavy eucalyptus timber, and its shape varies in the different tribes. It is used either as a club or as a missile, and can be thrown with great force and precision.

The Womerah is used for propelling the spears, and by its aid they are thrown much farther and with truer aim than would be possible if simply impelled by the hand. The end of the spear is fitted to the hooked end of the womerah, and an oscillating motion given to the spear, which is launched by a rapid movement of the arm. For fishing the blacks use a four-pronged spear, called "muttock," which is often 10 feet long, and can be thrown with good aim by the womerah about 100 yards.

The shields vary greatly in design and material in the different tribes. Some tribes use the soft wood of the nettle-tree (*Urtica urens*), or of the kurrajong, a species of hibiscus, while others make their shields of the hardest woods they can obtain, viz., myall or eucalyptus.

Many of the blacks are clever at weaving baskets from rushes and grasses. Their nets they make of twine manufactured from bark. They also form cords of opossum and kangaroo hair, or from human hair. As ornaments they use bones, shells, flowers, and curious seeds, or the teeth and claws of animals strung on cord or fashioned into fillets and bands. They sew their opossum and other skin rugs with kangaroo sinews, and make girdles or aprons by cutting the skins of animals into narrow strips and forming these strips into bunches.

The aborigines possess crude ideas of carving and drawing, and their weapons are often ornamented by designs of peculiar markings which indicate their various tribes, or by figures of animals, birds, and fishes, &c., roughly outlined.

They possess a copious vocabulary and language constructed on grammatical principles, and have laws for the guidance of tribal affairs. They are essentially nomadic, living on the chase or on wild roots and fruits.

They are an adaptive and imitative race, easily acquiring a fluent use of the English language, and the children make considerable progress in the rudiments of an English education. Many write a bold, firm hand, and have even made some progress in arithmetic. They are a light-hearted, improvident race. Occasionally they make useful servants.

98A. MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS, Sydney.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A series of photographic views illustrating the Sydney Water Supply and other public works of New South Wales—in connection with the Harbours and Rivers and Water Supply of the Public Works Department of the Colony.

99. TUTTLE & CO., George-street, Sydney.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

MANUFACTURES.

100. BARRETT & CO., Buckingham-street.

Cordials and Cider.

101. BEGG & SON, Glenmore Tannery, Rushcutters' Bay.

Leather, twelve sides sole leather.

102. BIDDELL BROTHERS, 505 & 507, George-street, Sydney.

Confectionery.

103. BROWN, ANDREW, Coerwull Tweed Factory, Bowenfels.

Woollen Fabrics, retail at Factory 4s. 6d. per yard.

In 1857 the works which had for twenty years been used as a flour-mill were converted into a tweed manufactory, and spinning and other wool-working machinery were added. The looms now in use are steam-power Jacquards.

104. CRAVEN, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Brooms, &c.

½ dozen millet brooms, No. 1; ½ dozen millet brooms, No. 2; 1 dozen whisks. The millet was grown at Raymond Terrace and Miller's Forest, Hunter River.

105. COLONIAL SUGAR-REFINING COMPANY, Sydney.

Sugar.

Samples of First and Second White Sugar made from Cane grown in New South Wales.

106. DADD, EDWARD, 59, Old South Head Road, Paddington.

Horse-shoes, for various purposes.

Large case—

1. Calked Shoe, hind.
2. Calked Shoe, front.
3. Bar Shoe, front.
4. Turned Heel, front.
5. Calked Shoe, fitted.
6. Wedge-heel Shoe, hind.
7. Heavy Flat Shoe, front.
8. Training Shoe, front.
9. Training Shoe, hind.
10. Concave Shoe, to stop clinking.
11. Side-clip Shoe, hind.
12. Interfering Shoe, light, hind.
13. Interfering Shoe, light, front.
14. Hack Shoe, hind.
15. Hack Shoe, front.
16. Interfering Shoe, hind, heavy.
17. Interfering Shoe, front, heavy.

Small case—

1. Dished Shoe, for pomied sole.
2. Non-concussive Shoe, taking the jar off nails
3. Fleming's Modified Shoe.
4. Thacker's Improved Shoe.
5. Hunting Hind Shoe.
6. Hunting Front Shoe.
7. Racing Plate, front.
8. Racing Plate, bar.
9. Racing Plate, hind.
10. Concave Training Shoe.
11. ¾-front Shoe, for broken heel.

107. DALTON BROTHERS, Orange.

Flour.

108. FITTÉ, GUSTAVUS, Mitchell's Creek, Wellington.

Garden Chair, made from the timber of the Colonial gum and box wood.

109. FORSYTH & SONS, JAMES, 17, George-street West, Sydney.

Sole Leather.

Six sides best sole leather; middle sole leather, six sides; export sole leather, six sides. Best stout sole, 20d. per lb; middle, 13d. per lb; export, 12d. per lb.

110. HODGSON, EDMUND, 601, George-street, Sydney.

Kangaroo Whip Thongs.

111. HOGG & CO., S. P., 12 Wynyard Lane, Sydney.

Curry Powders.
Baking Powder.
Parisian Fruit Salt.

112. HOWARD, ELIJAH, Yass.

Tanned Skins.

Tanned Wallaby, Native Cat, Platypus, Lamb-skin, &c.

113. LANCASHIRE, J. B., JUNIOR, 226, Pitt-street, Sydney

Portmanteau.

Solid Leather Lady's Dress Trunk.

114. M'CALLUM & CAMPBELL, Burrowa.

Flour.

50 lbs. Silk-dressed Superfine Flour.

115. McINNES, Mrs. ANGUS, Goulburn.

(Per Mr. F. M. Charteris, Inspector of Stock.)

Gents' Opossum Fur Gloves.
Ladies' do. do.
Gents' Opossum Fur Socks.
Ladies' Stockings made of Lambs' Wool and Opossum Fur.

116. MITCHELL & JONES, Raymond Terrace.

Brooms.

Brooms (made from millet grown in the Colony), each four prices, viz., 10s., 13s., 15s. 6d., and 18s. 6d., per dozen. Millet whisks, each two prices, viz., 10s. and 12s. per dozen.

117. MONK, D. J., 295, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Vinegar.

3 dozen Malt Vinegar.
3 dozen Wine Vinegar.

Pure Vinegar from Malt and Wine.

The manufacture of vinegar has been carried on by the present proprietor for about twenty years. The production weekly of vinegar is about 2,000 gallons, or 100,000 gallons per annum. It is manufactured from malt liquors and wine, no chemicals being used. About twenty men are constantly employed, besides coopers. The quantity of vinegar bottled weekly is about 300 to 600 dozen. The price of vinegar is less than it is sold in London.

118. MUNN, A. L., Merimbula.

Maizena.

200 1 lb. packages Maizena.

The establishment of this industry, which has grown with great rapidity, dates as far back as 1861, and the product is sold throughout the Colonies, and has taken many Exhibition prizes. Maize grows to great perfection in the neighbourhood of the works at Merimbula.

119. NELSON BROS., Orange.

Flour, from Wheat grown in Orange District.

120. NIPPER & SEE, 129, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Sugar.

121. READ, JOHN CECIL, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney.

Rugs, Mats, and Matting, made by Prisoners.

These exhibits of mats and matting have been manufactured by prisoners in Darlinghurst Gaol, under the auspices of the Governor, and are composed (with the exceptions mentioned in a subsequent paragraph) of fibre obtained from the husk, or outer shell of the cocoa-nut; neither jute, manilla, cotton, flax, hemp, nor any other of the finer kinds of fibre being used in them. Particular attention to the class of material is requested, on account of the difficulty that has been overcome in producing the various colours upon so rough and harsh a surface as that of coir-fibre.

Cocoa-nut fibre rugs and mats of an ornamental character contain, as a rule, dyed worsted, wool, and similar substances, which are inserted to form the lettering and general designs. This, although it largely destroys the durability of the mat, greatly facilitates and renders far easier its manufacture. The dyes employed in forming the various colours in the present exhibits are not in the slightest degree injurious, being entirely free from the spirits and acids found in ordinary dyes, and which cannot but diminish the durability of the article absorbing them.

As to the designs themselves, these have been worked in after the general principle of Turkey and Persian carpet manufacture, and owe none of their attractive qualities to the usual tapestry-carpet system of printing.

An excellency far beyond any other manufactures of cocoa-nut fibre is claimed, on the ground that, with a few exceptions, the exhibits are made entirely and solely of that material only. These exceptions do not take the place of exhibits proper, having been shown merely with a view to occupy an overplus of space.

It is hoped that geometrical beauty will atone for the absence of originality in some of the designs, some of which are to be found in Mr. Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament, while Mr. Digby Wyatt has furnished others. The excavations of the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum have supplied the outline of one or two, and in these the original character has been preserved as nearly as possible. The latter are particularly applicable to such subjects, and in the present instance enable us to reproduce in *fac-simile* the ancient substitute for the modern door-mat.

N.B.—The prices of the mats and matting are attached to each exhibit, as these may be purchased at the close of the Exhibition.

122. ROURKE, JOHN, High-Street, West Maitland.

Saddlery.

Colonial-made Hogskin Saddle.

123. RUSSELL, JOHN E. M., 111, Stanley-street, Sydney.

Bullion Bank.

This little invention is intended for the reception of letters by the Post; and after their deposit in the box, it is claimed that to extract them again by the same aperture by which they were introduced is an impossibility. The letters can only be obtained by the possessor of the key, who can unlock it at his convenience. As a money-box for children, it is invaluable.

124. SIM, RICHARD, Parkes.

Flour.

125. WEARNE & HACK, 374, George-street, Sydney.

Paper.

Samples of Colonial-made Paper.

126. WILSON, AFFRIATT S., Lawson, Blue Mountain.

Twelve (12) Tanned Snake Skins.

2 Skins, Diamond Snake. (*Morelia spilotes.*)
2 Skins, Brownbanded or Tiger Snake. (*Hoplocephalus curtus.*)
2 Skins, Brown Snake. (*Diemenia superciliosus.*)
6 Skins, Black Snake. (*Pseudechis porphyriacus.*)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

127. BOWMAN, JANE A., Arrowfield, Jerry's Plains.

Silk.

One case of Silk, production of Silkworms reared at Jerry's Plains.

128. COLLINGWOOD WOOL-SCOURING WORKS, Liverpool.

Samples of Glue.

No. 1, £40 per ton; No. 2, £50 per ton; No. 3, £60 per ton.

129. CRAVEN, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Honey.

129A. HARDING, HENRY, Jerrara Cheese Factory, Kiama.

Australian Cheddar Cheese.

130. PARKER, P. J., Bathurst.

Glue.

Glue made from Colonial material. Sold at £37 per ton.

131. SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddie Road, Pitt Town.

Honey in Fluid and Candied.

132. SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED), Moore-street, Sydney.

Preserved Meats, Tallow, Oil.

The Sydney Meat-preserving Company (Limited) has been in existence for about twelve years. The works are erected on the freehold estate of the Company at Rookwood, 10 miles from Sydney, consisting of 320 acres. The present capacity of the factory is 300 cattle and 6,000 sheep per week; but the supply of stock at the Homebush Yards being irregular by reason of unfavourable seasons and other causes, the Company is not often allowed an opportunity to work for any considerably unbroken period to the fullest extent of its machinery. If sheep are in short supply, they slaughter a much larger number of cattle than mentioned above, and when not killing cattle they can put through more than 6,000 sheep per week. The greatest amount of work done by the Company in twelve months was in 1880, during which year they preserved about 9,000 cattle and 120,000 sheep. When in full work, the factory gives employment to 200 hands. A vigilant watch is kept for improvements in machinery, and new plant is frequently added. The machinery now in use comprises the best that can be obtained from European, American, and Australian engineering establishments. The Company competed at the International Exhibitions at Vienna in 1873, Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878, and Sydney, 1879,—obtaining first prize on each occasion, whilst at Paris the Company won the only gold medal awarded to an Australian Meat-preserving Company. During the last four years this Company has never been without large contracts with the British or some Continental Government or another, and they have been invariably executed to the entire satisfaction of the various Powers. They have quite lately shipped the balance of a large contract with the French Government, and are in negotiation with the same Government for another and very extensive engagement. The purchasing and preserving of stock, and the entire direction of the factory, are attended to by the Manager (Mr. Alban Gee); local sales, export business, and other office duties are performed by the Secretary at the Company's office, Moore-street, Sydney, and the European Agency, through which most of the sales of the Company's products are effected, is conducted by Mr. A. H. J. Baass, at 150, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

The following is a detailed description of the various articles contained in the Company's exhibit:—

1. Case containing—

22 tins,	each 2 lbs.,	Ox-tail Soup.
4 ,,	,,	Sheep's Trotters.
7 ,,	,,	Beef Sausages.
12 ,,	,,	Pork ,,
5 ,,	,,	Julienne Soup.
50 tins		

2. Case containing—

2 tins,	each 2 lbs.,	Ox-palates.
4 ,,	,,	Real Turtle Soup.
18 ,,	,,	Mock ,, ,,
18 ,,	,,	Ox-cheek ,,
8 ,,	,,	Mince-collops.
50 tins		

3. Case containing—

6 tins,	each 3 kilos.,	Boiled Beef.
6 ,,	each 6 lbs.,	,, Mutton.
12 tins		

4. Case containing—

75 tins,	each 1 lb.,	Sheep's Tongues.

5. Case containing—

11 tins,	each 6 lbs.,	Boiled Mutton.
1 ,,	,,	Roast ,,
12 tins		

6. Case containing—

12 tins,	each 6 lbs.,	Boiled Beef.

7. Case containing—

7 tins,	each 6 lbs.,	Roast Mutton.
3 ,,	,,	Marrow.
2 ,,	each 4 lbs.,	Roast Mutton.
12 tins		

8. Case containing—

3 tins,	each 4 lbs.,	Marrow
4 ,,	,,	Compressed Corned Beef (round tins)]
6 ,,	,,	Corned Mutton.
8 ,,	,,	Roast ,,
3 ,,	,,	Boiled Beef.
24 tins		

9. Case containing—
10 tins, each 4 lbs., Ox-tongues.
7 ,, ,, Boiled Beef.
4 ,, each 1 kilo., ,,
4 ,, ,, Corned Beef.
6 ,, ,, ,, Mutton,

31 tins

10. Case containing—
9 tins, each 2 lbs., Pork Sausages (flat tins).
8 ,, ,, Sheep's Tongues ,,
7 ,, ,, ,, Trotters ,,
12 ,, ,, Brawn ,,
9 ,, ,, Boiled Mutton ,,

45 tins

11. Case containing—
12 tins, each 6 lbs., Compressed Boiled Beef.

12. Case containing—
12 tins, each 6 lbs., Compressed Corned Mutton.

13. Case containing—
10 tins, each 6 lbs., Compressed Corned Mutton.
2 ,, ,, ,, Boiled ,,

12 tins

14. Case containing—
12 tins, each 6 lbs., Compressed Boiled Mutton.

15. Case containing—
12 tins, each 6 lbs., Compressed Corned Beef.

16. Case containing—
4 tins, each 2 lbs., Marrow (square tins).
35 ,, ,, Corned Beef ,,
9 ,, ,, ,, Mutton (square tapering tins).

48 tins

17. Case containing—
14 tins, each 2 lbs., Ox Tongues (square tapered tins).
11 ,, ,, Brawn ,,
10 ,, ,, Corned Beef ,,
2 ,, ,, ,, Mutton ,,
5 ,, ,, Mock Turtle Soup ,,

42 tins

18. Case containing—
3 tins Luncheon Beef.
5 tins, each 12 lbs., Corned Beef.
3 ,, 2 lbs., ,, Mutton (flat tins).
2 ,, 4 lbs., Roast Beef (square tapered tins).

13 tins

19. Case containing—
5 tins, each 2 lbs., Corned Beef (square tins).
2 ,, 2 lbs., ,, Mutton (flat tins).
3 ,, 6 lbs., ,, Beef (square tapering tins)
4 ,, 4 lbs., Brawn.
14 tins

20. Case containing—
7 tins, each 1 lb., Sheep's Tongues.
5 ,, 12 lbs., Corned Beef (square tapering tins).
3 ,, 4 lbs., Ox Tongues ,,
4 ,, 4 lbs., Corned Beef ,,
19 tins

21. Case containing—
2 tins, each 12 lbs., Corned Beef (square tins).
13 ,, 2 lbs., Haricot Mutton (flat tins).
7 ,, 4 lbs., Corned Beef (square tins).
9 ,, 1 lb., Sheep's Tongues.
12 jars, each 4 ozs., Extract of Meat.

22. Case containing—
1 glass jar Neat's-foot Oil.
1 ,, Trotter Oil.

All tins not otherwise specified are round, with the exception of those containing Compressed Meats, which are square.

133. THORNE, GEORGE, Castle Hill.

SILK.

Samples of Cocoons, Silkworms' Eggs, and Silk.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

134. ANDREWS, R. E., Woodside, Upper Manning.

Maize.

½ bushel Maize; 6 cobs; average yield per acre, 80 bushels.

135. BROADHEAD, DAVID, Inverary Park, Bungonia, Argyle.

Wheat, Barley, Oats.

136. BENNETT, ANNIE, Mrs., Yandembah, Riverina.

Natural Grasses.

This collection of indigenous grasses and herbaceous plants was obtained at Yandembah, a sheep station or run in Central Riverina, during the months of December, 1882, and January, 1883.

As a rule the country at this time of year is dry and parched, and although some kinds of grasses, &c., may be plentiful, owing to a favourable spring, they are dry and withered, possessing no succulence and partaking more of the nature of hay.

There are a few species of grasses that are exceptions, mention of which will be made in the accompanying notes given in MS. book, and accompanying the exhibits.

A good fall of rain in the month of November in the past year altered the usual aspect of vegetable life, and enabled Mr. K. H. Bennett to procure the accompanying specimens, numbering in grasses forty-six species, and in herbaceous plants the same number.

This collection, so far as the grasses of this part of New South Wales are concerned, is by no means an exhaustive one, for many species, though obtainable some 40 or 50 miles distant, are not found here; and again, several that are plentiful here during the spring have at this late period of the season entirely vanished. These are chiefly annuals, and no amount of rainfall will cause their seeds to germinate out of their proper season.

All these grasses are eaten more or less by stock. With regard to the herbaceous plants they are all eagerly eaten by cattle and sheep, horses preferring grass.

It is owing to the immense number of salsolaceous and herbaceous plants, more than to its grasses, that sheep and cattle thrive so well in Riverina.

137. BRAY, JAMES S.

Australian Woods.

(In panels 12 inches long by 6 inches wide—one side polished.)

1. Ironbark wood.
2. Black wattle or lignum vitæ wood.
3. Native cherry wood.
4. Myall wood.
5. Apple-tree wood.
6. Pine wood.
7. Mimosa wood, known also as wattle.
8. Red gum wood.
9. Stringy bark.
10. Kurrajong wood.
11. White box wood.
12. Yellow box wood.

138. BROWN, WILLIAM, Saltwater Creek, Shoalhaven.

Maize.

½ bushel and 6 cobs yellow Maize; ½ bushel and 6 cobs Hogan Maize.

139. CLARKE, HENRY, M.P., Victoria Wharf, Sydney.

Maize.

140. COBCROFT, ALFRED, Charlton, North Singleton.

Green Wattle.

141. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Obtained and prepared for the Commission by Messrs. John Taylor & Co.)

Collection of Timbers.

Ironbark is a timber generally used for railway purposes and girder beams for buildings. The retail price is 2s. 6d. per cubic foot for girders, and £1 5s. per 100 superficial feet for sawn timber.

Grey Gum is generally used for building purposes, palings, and fencing, and is retailed at 18s. per 100 superficial feet.

Marsh Box is a timber growing to the north of Sydney, and is not plentiful; it is generally found in rich marshy ground, and is used for building purposes; price, 18s. per 100 superficial feet retail.

Blackbutt is one of the best sorts of timber growing in New South Wales, and is greatly used for all kinds of house and ship building purposes, and also for street-paving cubes; price, 18s. per 100 superficial feet.

Spotted Gum, a timber which grows to the south of Sydney, is mostly used for ship-building, owing to its long lengths and bending qualities; price, 18s. per 100 superficial feet retail.

Mahogany is a timber used for fencing and general purposes, and is considered to be able to stand a long time under ground; price, 18s. per 100 superficial feet retail.

Tallow-wood is one of the best timbers for building purposes that can be obtained in the Colonies, having a greasy nature resembling Indian teak, and sells at about the same price as ironbark.

Blue Gum is a timber greatly used by wheelwrights, and also used for general purposes, and belong to the best class of timber growing in this Colony; price, 18s. per 100 superficial feet retail.

Colonial Pine, a timber growing to the north of Sydney, is largely used for all rough purposes in house-building and box-making, and also for flooring-boards, and sells at present at £1 2s. per 100 superficial feet retail.

Also, further collection prepared for the Commission by Messrs. Hudson Bros., and consisting of the following timbers: *Blackwood* (two varieties), *Mountain Ash*, *Brushwood*, *Beech*, *Sassafras*, *Marblewood*, and *Rosewood*.

142. CONNELL, JAMES, Down Hill, near Yass.

Cereals.

143. CRAVEN, T. W., 164, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Cereals.

50 lbs. blue boiling Peas. }
56 lbs. grey-brown ditto. } Grown by Mr. S. Isaacs, Booral, Port Stephens. Yield, 30 bushels per acre.
48 lbs. maize, broad Grain. Grown by Mr. S. Lynch, Greenhills, Macleay River. Average yield, 70 bushels per acre.
40 lbs. feed Oats, white. Grown by Mr. Geo. Shoesmith, Croki, Manning River. Average yield, 30 bushels per acre.
40 lbs. seed Oats, white. }
40 lbs. seed Oats, black. } Grown by Mr. Peter Davis, Croki, Manning River.

144. DALTON BROTHERS, Orange.

Wheat.

145. DAVIES, GEO. L. A., Windsor.

Maize.

146. DUNNICLIFF, A. A., Burrawang.

Cereals.

147. FAINT, G., Spring Valley, Armidale.

Wheat.

White Wheat, Golden Drop.
White velvet Wheat, Spring.
Red Wheat, Winter.
Red Wheat, Eller's Pedigree.
Solid straw Wheat.

148. GOWING, D., Bega.

Cereals.

149. HUTCHINSON, JAMES, Singleton.

Seed.

Colonial Lucerne Seed.

150. HUTCHINSON, JAMES, Singleton.

Tobacco.

Colonial Leaf Tobacco.

The produce of Tobacco in the Patrick's Plains District, for the season 1881, was about 300 tons; for 1882 it was less, owing to an adverse season; the yield is sometimes 1,680 lbs. per acre.

151. JACK, DAVID, Fernmount, Inverell.

Wheat.

152. MACKAY, GEORGE E., Albury P. A. and H. Society.

Wheat, Oats.

153. NIPPER & SEE, 129, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Maize.

154. SMALLWOOD, D. J., Caddie Road, Pitt Town.

Arrowroot and Cereals.

Arrowroot made by hand; Wheat, Rye, Maize.

155. SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, 9, Market Wharf, Sydney.

Gum Accroides.

Resin from *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*, called Gum Accroides.

Product of *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*, a native tree of New South Wales.

Sample exhibit is a good marketable sample, worth in Sydney £24 per ton; a few months ago this was sold in London at auction sale of gums at more than double that price. The quantity collected during 1882 was over 100 tons; this quantity is very largely in excess of former years.

Uses of Gum Accroides—It is used in the manufacture of picric acid by dissolving the gum (or rather we should say resin) in strong nitric acid; violent frothing takes place, red vapours are given off, and a dark red solution is formed, which becomes deep yellow after boiling. This solution is evaporated over the water bath, and the remaining yellow crystalline mass, together with picric acid, contains small quantities of oxalic and nitro-benzoic acids. It is then neutralized with potash and the picrate of potassium is purified by two crystallizations, and then treated with hydrocloric acid, which separates the picric acid, to be again purified by two crystallizations.

The amount of picric acid thus formed is about half the weight of the gum used in its manufacture.

An excellent spirit varnish is made from this gum by adding to about one gallon methylated spirit (cold)—about 2½ lbs. gum, about ¾ lb. common resin, and about ½ lb. shellac—then strain through muslin cloth.

This varnish must be used upon dry work, and is easily applied to our climate; if found not to answer in cold or damp climates we would suggest it should be tried in a warm dry room.

The gum is used for staining wood and also in the manufacture of sealing-wax, brass lacquer, and Japan gold size.

155A. SPRING HILL FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, Spring Hill, Orange District.

Cereals.

156. SUTTON, A. W., 284, George-street, Sydney.

Tobacco.

Seven varieties of Tobacco Leaf grown in New South Wales.

1. Grown at Glendon Brook, 130 miles N.N.W. from Sydney. In a good season the yield is from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs. per acre; the market value this year is from 7d. to 10d. per lb.
2. Grown in the same district, but upon another farm.
3. Grown on Goorangoola Creek, about 160 miles N.N.W. from Sydney; the yield here is slightly below Nos. 1 and 2; value, the same.
4. Grown in same district as No. 3, but 10 miles higher up the creek; yield and value, same as No. 3.
5. Grown on the Manning River, 125 miles N.N.E. from Sydney; yield, from 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. per acre; value, from 5d. to 8d. per lb.
6. Grown on the Murrumbidgee, 370 miles S.W. of Sydney; yield, from 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. per acre; value, from 4d. to 8d. per lb.
7. Grown in the Tumut District, about 315 miles S.W. from Sydney; yield, from 1,600 to 2,200 lbs. per acre; value, from 8d. to 1s. per lb. In this district about 500 tons were grown last season.

Tobacco is profitably grown to the North, from the Hunter to the Tweed Rivers, 10 miles back from the creek; to the West, in a line from Tamworth to Dubbo, taking all the country to within 10 miles of the coast; and to the South, from Albury to Goulburn; in fact, tobacco can be well grown in the greater part of New South Wales.

157. TATE BROTHERS, 114, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Wheat, Oats, Maize.

158. TAYLOR, DEIGHTON, Springfield, Illawarra.

Samples of Seed Maize.

Yield 60 and 65 bushels per acre.

159. THOMPSON, STAITE, & Co., 107, Sussex-street.

Wheat.

159A. VICKERY, EDWARD, Tumut.

Cereals.

159B. WATSON, JOHN. Adelong.

Cereals.

160. WREN, W. W., Taraganda, Bega.

Cereals.

WINES.

161. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Australian Port**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Red Hermitage, planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—full-bodied, fruity red wine, vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, not known; soil, sandy nature with clay bottom; trained to stakes.

162. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Brown Muscat**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Muscatel, planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6. Description—amber colour, vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, fruity; strength, not known; soil, sandy with clay bottom; trained to stakes.

163. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Pineau**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 5 to 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Pineau, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6; price of wine newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—amber colour, vintage 1878; no spirit added; character, light, dry; about 23% of proof spirit; soil sandy, clay bottom; trained on stakes.

164. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Hock**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of Vine, Pineau, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6. Description—light straw colour, vintage 1878, 1879, 1880; no spirit added; character, light; strength, 21% proof spirit; soil sandy, clay bottom; trained to stakes.

165. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Pineau**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 5 to 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Pineau, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6; price of wine newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—light amber colour, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, light dry wine, of a Hock character; about 23% proof spirit; soil sandy, clay bottom; trained to stakes.

166. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Pineau**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 5 to 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Pineau, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6; price of wine newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—amber colour, vintage 1879; price, 25s. a dozen; no spirit added; character, light white wine; strength, 23 % proof spirit; soil sandy, with clay bottom; trained to stakes.

167. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Hock**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 700 gallons; kind of Vine, Pineau, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6; price of wine newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—light amber colour; vintage 1879, 1880, 1881; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, 21% proof spirit; soil, sandy, clay bottom; trained to stakes.

168. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Pineau**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 5 to 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Pineau, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6; price of wine newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—amber colour; vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, light dry wine; strength, 23% proof spirit; soil sandy, clay bottom; trained to stakes.

169. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage; planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6; price of wine newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—deep red colour, vintage 1882; price, 3s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied red wine; strength, about 21% proof spirit; soil sandy, clay bottom; trained to stakes.

170. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Claret**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Verdôt; planted 1872; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre; price of wine newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—light red colour, vintage 1882; price, 6s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light dry claret; strength, 20% proof spirit; soil sandy, clay bottom.

171. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Tokay**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Tokay, planted 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, 550 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6; price of wine newly made—not sold. Description—sweet wine, straw-colour, vintage, 1878; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, not known; soil sandy, clay bottom; trained to stakes.

172. BOUFFIER BROTHERS, F. J. & ANSOUL, Marcobrunner, Hunter River.

Name of Wine, **Frontignac**; Vineyard, Marcobrunner. Area planted with this grape, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; name of Vine, Hermitage; quantity of this wine produced annually, 300 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6; price of wine newly made, 3s. per gallon. Description—dark red colour, vintage 1882; 18s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; no spirit added; strength, about 21%; soil sandy; trained to stakes.

173. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Port**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage, planted 1871; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, about 2s. per gallon. Description—full-bodied, red, vintage 1877; 3% of spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 28″; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

174. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Shepherd's Reisling, planted 1866; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white, light; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, about 23°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

175. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Burgundy**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; kind of Vine, Burgundy, planted 1872; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 300 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 23° 5″; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

176. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Claret**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage and Lambrascat, planted about 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,800 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1879; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 24°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

177. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Muscatel**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 210 gallons; kind of Vine, Muscatel, planted 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—white, vintage 1879; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, about 26°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

178. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Sherry**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 60 gallons; kind of Vine, Sherry grape, planted 1872; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Description—straw-colour, vintage 1877; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 30°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis. The sac. of this wine when made was 34% by Keen's Sac.

179. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Muscatel**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Muscatel; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly-made, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, about 25°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

180. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Madeira**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of Vine, Madeira, planted 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 350 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £9; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 3d. per gallon. Description—white, vintage 1879; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, about 23°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

181. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Claret**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of Vine, Red Hermitage and Lambruscat; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,800 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, light; strength, about 24°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

182. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, 6 bottles; quantity in stock 150 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage, planted 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1879; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 26°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

183. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Burgundy**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock 100 gallons; kind of Vine, Burgundy, planted 1872; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 300 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1877; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 25°; ,soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

184. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 270 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage, planted 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 30°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis. This wine, when made, contained 34 per cent. of sugar by Keen's Sac.

185. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Muscatel**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 250 gallons; kind of Vine, Muscatel; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, about 2s. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, light, sweet; strength, about 23°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

186. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage, planted 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 27°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

187. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of Wine, Hermitage, planted 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 6d per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1877; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; strength, about 25°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

188. BRECHT, CARL, Rosemount, Denman.

Name of Wine, **Pineau**; Vineyard, Rosemount. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 150 gallons; kind of Vine, Pineau, planted 1873; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 250 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £9; price of wine newly made, about 1s. 3d. per gallon. Description—white, vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, about 23°; soil, sandy loam; trained on trellis.

189. CAMPBELL, G., Daisy Hill, Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage Red**; Vineyard, Daisy Hill. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1881; 5s. per gallon in bulk; soil, ironstone and clay; how trained, trellised. [Mr. Campbell's vineyard has an area of 10 acres altogether.]

190. CAMPBELL, G., Daisy Hill, Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **Pineau White**; Vineyard, Daisy Hill. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—Pineau White, vintage 1881; soil, ironstone and clay; how trained, trellised.

191. CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham.

Name of Wine, **Porphyry**; Vineyard, Porphyry. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, none but samples; kind of Vine, Verdeilho, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £9. Description—white wine, vintage 1875; 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, 20% proof spirit; soil, clay subsoil; trained to stakes and wires.

192. CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham.

Name of Wine, **Porphyry**; Vineyard, Porphyry. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of Vine, Verdeilho, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £9. Description—white wine, vintage 1876; 30s. per dozen; no spirit added; character light; strength, 20% proof spirit; soil, clay subsoil; trained to stakes and wires.

193. CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham.

Kind of Wine, **Porphyry**; Vineyard, Porphyry. Area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of Vine, Reisling, planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £9. Description—white wine, vintage 1876; 20s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, 17% proof spirit; soil, clay subsoil; trained to stakes and wire.

194. CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham.

Kind of Wine, **Porphyry**; Vineyard, Porphyry. Area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of Vine, Reisling, planted in 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £9. Description—white wine, vintage 1877; 20s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength, 22% proof spirit; soil, clay subsoil; trained to stakes and wires.

195. CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham.

Name of Wine, **Porphyry**; Vineyard, Porphyry. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; kind of Vine, Verdeilho, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £9. Description—white wine, vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, light; soil, clay subsoil; trained to stakes and wire.

196. CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham.

Name of Wine, **Porphyry**; Vineyard, Porphyry. Area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Reisling, planted 1863. Description—white wine, vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, light, dry; soil, clay subsoil; trained to stakes and wires.

197. CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham.

Name of Wine, **Porphyry**; Vineyard, Porphyry. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, one cask; kind of Vine, Verdeilho, planted 1868; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £9. Description—white wine, vintage 1881; 20s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, light; strength not ascertained; soil, clay sub-soil; trained to stakes and wires.

198. CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry, Seaham.

Name of Wine, **Porphyry**; Vineyard, Porphyry. Area planted with this grape, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock about 1,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Reisling, planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £9. Description—white wine, vintage 1881; 20s. per dozen; no spirit added; character light, strength not ascertained; soil, clay sub-soil; trained to stakes and wires.

199. COOPER, THEOPHILUS, Oswald House, Anvil Creek.

Names of Wines, **Red** and **White**; Vineyard, Oswald, extent of Vineyard, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, four exhibits, thirty-two bottles; wines in stock, 500 gallons. Vines, Hermitage, Reisling, Malbec, Shepherd's, Burgundy, planted 1875; quantity of wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; price of wines newly made, 2s. 6d. a gallon. Description—red and white, vintage 1879 and 1880; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7. Character, one light and three full-bodied; soil, strong red and black soil; trained espalier system.

200. DAVIES & CO., A. E., Mount Huntley.

Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Mount Huntley. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles; quantity in stock 2,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—full-bodied, vintage 1879; 4s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, strong red, trained trellised.

201. DAVIES & CO., A. E., Mount Huntley.

Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Mount Huntley. Area planted with this grape, 10 acres: quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz; quantity of this wine produced annually, 8,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—light-bodied, white, vintage 1879; 3s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; soil sandy; how trained, trellised.

202. DAVIES, A. E., Mount Huntley.

Name of Wine, **Pineau**; Vineyard, Mount Huntley. Area planted with this grape, about 3 acres; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of Vine, small Pineau; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,300 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price of wine newly made, 2s. per gallon. Description—dry, very light, vintage 1879; 4s. per gallon; character light; soil sandy; how trained, trellised.

203. DOYLE, JAMES F., Kaludah, Lochinvar.

Name of Wine, **Kaludah Red**; Vineyard, Kaludah. Area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles, 1876 vintage; twelve bottles, 1879 vintage; quantity in stock, 30 gallons, No. 1 sample; 1,000 gallons, No. 2; kind of Vine, Red Hermitage, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—red; character, medium; soil, red chocolate; trained on wire, planted 6 feet apart.

204. DOYLE, JAMES F., Kaludah, Lochinvar.

Name of Wine, **Kaludah White**; Vineyard, Kaludah. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles, No. 1 sample, 1879 vintage; twelve bottles, 1877 vintage, No. 2 sample; Shiraz and Verdeilho; quantity in stock, about 600 gallons; kind of Vine, Verdeilho, planted 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—white; character light; soil, red chocolate; trained on wire.

205. DRINAN, JOHN J., Maryvale, Maitland.

Name of Wine, **Pineau White**; Vineyard, Maryvale. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Pineau; quantity of this wine produced annually, 500 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation, £7; price of wine newly made, 1s. 6d. Description—Pineau White, vintage, 1880; no spirits added; character, light, dry; strength, about 24 or 25; soil, chocolate; trained to stakes, trellised.

206. DRINAN, JOHN J., Maryvale, Maitland.

Name of Wine, **Shiraz White**; Vineyard, Maryvale. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz; quantity of this wine produced annually, 500 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre. Description—Shiraz White, vintage 1881; price of wine newly made, 1s. 6d.; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength about 24 or 25; soil, chocolate; trained to stakes, trellised.

207. DRINAN, JOHN J., Maryvale, Maitland.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage Red**; Vineyard, Maryvale. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz; quantity of this wine produced annually, 500 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; price of wine newly made, 1s. 9d. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 24 or 25; soil, chocolate; trained to stakes, trellised.

208. EBERLE, PETER, Olive Vineyard, Albury.

Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Olive Vineyard. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of Vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 500 gallons; price of wine newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—white, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil red; staked.

209. EBERLE, PETER, Olive Vineyard, Albury.

Name of wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Olive. Area planted with this grape, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz; quantity of this wine produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £25; price of wine newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Description—red, vintage 1882; character, full-bodied; soil red; trained, staked.

210. FLEMING, GEORGE T., Hauteville, Albury.

Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Hauteville. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; name of Vine, Reisling, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre. Description—white, vintage 1877; 20s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, medium; soil, decomposed granite and felspar; trained to stakes.

211. FLEMING, G. T. Hauteville, Albury.

Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Hauteville. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; kind of Vine, Reisling, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre. Description—white, vintage 1878; 20s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, medium; soil, decomposed granite and felspar; trained to stakes. Value of exhibit, 13s. 4d.

212. FLEMING, G. T., Hauteville, Albury.

Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Hauteville. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 360 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz Noir; quantity of this wine produced annually, 400 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre. Description—red, full-bodied, vintage 1879; 20s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, decomposed granite and felspar; trained to stakes.

213. FLEMING, G. T., Hauteville, Albury.

Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Hauteville. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 150 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz Noir; quantity of this wine produced annually, 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—red, full-bodied, vintage 1878; 20s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, decomposed granite and felspar; trained to stakes.

214. FLEMING, G. T., Hauteville, Albury.

Name of Wine, **Verdeilho**; Vineyard, Hauteville. Area planted with this grape, ½ acre; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 114 gallons; kind of Vine, Verdeilho, planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 120 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre. Description—white, vintage 1878; no spirit added; character, medium; soil, decomposed granite and felspar; trained to stakes.

215. FLEMING, G. T., Hauteville, Albury.

Name of Wine, **Muscat**; Vineyard, Hauteville. Area planted with this grape, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, none for sale; kind of Vine, Brown Muscat; quantity of this wine produced annually, 200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8. Description—red, vintage 1878; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, decomposed granite and felspar; trained to stakes.

216. FRANCIS, GEORGE, Douglas Vale, Port Macquarie.

Name of Wine, **Portobella**; Vineyard, Douglas Vale. Area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, eighteen bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Isabella, planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons yearly; cost of cultivation per acre, £100, that is clearing and planting till the vines bear. Description—red wine, three bottles, 1877; three bottles, 1879; twelve bottles, 1880; character, good body; no spirit added; chocolate-coloured soil; trained on trellis.

217. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Names of Wines, **Verdeilho** and **White Shiraz**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Extent of vineyard, 26 acres; the total quantity of wines in stock, 11,000 gallons; quantity of wine produced annually, 6,000 gallons; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; kinds of Vines, Verdeilho and White Shiraz; cost of cultivation per acre, £6 10s. Description—Verdeilho and White Shiraz, vintage 1875; no spirit added; character full-bodied; from 22% proof spirit to 26%; soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

218. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Names of Wines, **Verdeilho** and **White Shiraz**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles Verdeilho and White Shiraz; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre. Description—Verdeilho and White Shiraz, vintage 1877; character, full-bodied; strength from 22% to 26%; soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

219. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Names of Wines, **Verdeilho** and **White Shiraz**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; kinds of Vines, Verdeilho and White Shiraz; cost of cultivation per acre, £6 10s. Description—Verdeilho and White Shiraz, vintage 1878; character, full-bodied; strength from 22% to 26%; soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

220. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Kind of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; kind of Vine, Reisling; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre. Description—Reisling, vintage 1876; character, full-bodied; strength from 22% to 26%; soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

221. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Kind of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; kind of Vine, Reisling; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre. Description—Reisling, vintage 1877; character, full-bodied; strength, from 22% to 26%; soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

222. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Kind of Wine, **Aucarot**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; kind of Vine, Aucarot; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre. Description—Aucarot; character, full-bodied, vintage 1881; strength from 22% to 26%; nature of soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

223. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Kinds of Wines, **Black Shiraz, Pineau Noir, Carbinet,** &c.; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited eight bottles; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre. Description—Black Shiraz, Pineau Noir, Carbinet, &c.; character, full-bodied; strength, 22% to 26%; vintage 1876; soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

224. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Kinds of Wines, **Black Shiraz, Pineau Noir, Carbinet,** &c.; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited eight bottles; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre. Description—Black Shiraz, Pineau Noir, Carbinet, &c.; character, full-bodied, vintage 1877; strength 22% to 26%; nature of soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

225. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Kinds of Wines, **Black Shiraz, Pineau Noir, Carbinet, &c.** Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; kinds of Vines, Black Shiraz, Pineau Noir, Carbinet; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre. Description—character, full-bodied, vintage 1878; strength, 22% to 26%; nature of soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

226. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Kinds of Wines, **Black Shiraz, Pineau Noir, Carbinet, &c.** Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; kinds of Vines, Black Shiraz, Pineau Noir, Carbinet; cost of cultivation per acre, £6 10s. Description—character, full-bodied, vintage 1878; strength, 22% to 26%; nature of soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

227. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Kind of Wine, **Muscat**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; kind of Vine, Brown Muscat; cost of cultivation per acre, £6 10s. Description—Muscat, character, liqueur, vintage 1879; strength, 22% to 26%, spirit added, 2%; nature of soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

228. HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, & ALSOP, Ettamogah, Albury.

Kind of Wine, **Muscat**; Vineyard, Ettamogah. Quantity of wine exhibited, eight bottles; kind of Vine, Brown Muscat; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre. Description—Brown Muscat, character, liqueur; strength, 22% to 26%, spirit added 2%; vintage 1881; nature of soil, decomposed granite; trained to stakes.

229. HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **White Verdeilho, No. 5**; Vineyard, "The Wilderness." Area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, 10 gallons; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of Vine, Verdeilho, planted 1864 to 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6 10s. Description—colour amber, vintage 1875, 6s. per gallon by the ¼-cask; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet while young; about 10% strength; soil, red marl; trained espalier.

230. HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **White Verdeilho, No. 2**; Vineyard, "The Wilderness." Area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of Vine, Verdeilho, planted 1864 to 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £6 10s. Description—amber, vintage 1875; 6s. per gallon by the ¼-cask; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet while young; strength, about 16 %; soil, red marl; cultivated, trained espalier.

231. HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **White Shiraz, No. 6,** in bulk; Vineyard, "The Wilderness." Area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, 10 gallons; quantity in stock, 700 gallons; kind of Vine, White Shiraz, planted 1864 to 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre. Description—amber, vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 16 %; soil, red marl; how trained, espalier.

232. HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **White Shiraz, No. 3**; Vineyard, "The Wilderness." Area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 700 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz; planted 1864 to 1869; quantity of wine produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre. Description—colour, light amber, vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, about 12 %; soil, red marl; trained espalier.

233. HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **White Pineau, No. 1**; Vineyard, "The Wilderness." Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons. Description—colour, amber, 1877; price, 7s. per gallon by the ¼-cask; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; guaranteed to keep on draught; soil, red marl.

234. HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **Red Hermitage, No. 1**; Vineyard, "The Wilderness." Area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Red Hermitage, planted 1864 to 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £6 10s. per acre. Description—red, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, strong, full-bodied, sweet; will keep on draught; 15 %; soil, red marl with chalk; how cultivated, trained espalier.

235. HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **Red Hermitage, No. 2**; Vineyard, "The Wilderness." Area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Red Hermitage, planted 1864 to 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6 10s. Description—red, 1879–80; 6s. per gallon by the ¼-cask; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; guaranteed to keep on draught; strength, about 15 %; soil, red marl with chalk; cultivated espalier.

236. HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **Red Hermitage**; Vineyard, "The Wilderness." Area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Red Hermitage; planted from 1864 to 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6 10s. Description—red, vintage 1879; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; guaranteed to keep on draught; strength, about 15 %; soil, red marl, with chalk; cultivated trained espalier.

237. HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Rothbury.

Kind of Wine, **Red Hermitage, No. 4,** in bulk; Vineyard, "The Wilderness." Area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, 10 gallons; quantity in stock, about 5,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Red Hermitage, planted 1864 to 1869; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6 10s.; Description—red, 1879–80; 6s. per gallon by the ¼-cask; no spirit added; character, strong, full-bodied, sweet; guaranteed to keep on draught; strength, 15%; soil, red marl; trained espalier.

238. HOLMES, J. B., "The Wilderness," Rothbury.

Name of Wine, **Red Hermitage, No. 3**; Vineyard, "The Wilderness." Area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, 10 gallons; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Red Hermitage, planted 1864 to 1869: quantity of this wine produced annually, about 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £6 10s. per acre. Description—red, vintage 1881; 7s. per gallon by the ¼-cask; no spirit added; character, strong, full-bodied, sweet; guaranteed to keep on draught; strength, about 15%; soil, red marl, with chalk; trained espalier.

239. JACK, DAVID, Fernmount, Inverell.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Fernmount. Extent of Vineyard, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; wine in stock, 200 gallons; Vine, Hermitage, planted 1874; area planted with this grape, 2½ acres; total quantity produced annually, 2,000 gallons. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1882; price of wine, 7s. per gallon; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; character, full-bodied; soil, red; trained to stakes and wire.

240. JACK, DAVID, Fernmount, Inverell.

Name of Wine, **Verdeilho**; Vineyard, Fernmount. Extent of Vineyard, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; kind of Vine, Verdeilho, planted 1874; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil red; trained to stakes and wire.

241. JACK, DAVID, Fernmount, Inverell.

Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Fernmount. Extent of Vineyard, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz, planted 1874; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre. Description—white, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, red; trained to stakes and wire.

242. JENKINS, FRANCIS, Buckingbong, Narrandera.

Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Buckingbong. Area planted with this grape, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, one ¼-cask; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; kind of Vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8 10s. Description—light amber colour; character, light, vintage 1879; soil, loamy sand; trained to stakes.

243. LINDEMAN, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Cawarra. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—1881 vintage; no spirit added; character, medium, dry; how cultivated, trellised. [The extent of the Cawarra Vineyard is about 80 acres].

244. LINDEMAN, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.

Name of Wine, **Hock**; Vineyard, Cawarra. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—1876 vintage; 28s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, medium; cultivated—trellised.

245. LINDEMAN, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.

Name of Wine, **Muscat**; Vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7. Description—1878 vintage; 28s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; how trained, trellised.

246. LINDEMAN, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.

Name of Wine, **Claret**; Vineyard, Cawarra. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7. Description—1876 vintage; 28s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, medium; how trained, trellised.

247. LINDEMAN, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.

Name of Wine, **Reisling**; Vineyard, Cawarra. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 15,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7. Description—1875 vintage; no spirit added; character, medium; how trained, trellised.

248. LINDEMAN, H. J., Cawarra, Paterson River.

Name of Wine, **Burgundy**; Vineyard, Cawarra. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7. Description—vintage, 1875; 28s. per dozen; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; how cultivated, trellised.

249. MATHER, THOMAS, Roslyn, Inverell.

Kind of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Roslyn. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons; kind of wine, Shiraz; planted 1875; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—dry, white, vintage 1880; character, full-bodied; strength 25%; soil, decomposed trap; trained, staked with three wires.

250. MATHER, THOMAS, Roslyn, Inverell.

Kind of Wine, **Madeira** or **Verdeilho**; Vineyard, Roslyn. Area planted with this Vine, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; quantity of this wine produced annually, 600 gallons; kind of Vine, Madeira or Verdeilho: cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—dry, very fine quality; colour white; character, full-bodied, vintage 1880; strength, 28%; nature of soil, red; trained to stakes and wires.

251. MATHER, THOMAS, Roslyn, Inverell.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Roslyn. Area planted with this grape, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage; planted 1875; quntity of this wine produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—dry, red, vintage 1880; character, full-bodied; strength, 27%; soil red; trained to stakes and wires.

252. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Area planted with this grape, 64 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 800 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1877; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

253. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Burgundy**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 60 gallons; kind of Vine, Burgundy; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Burgundy Red; 6s. 6d. per gallon; vintage 1878; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

254. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage, 1880**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1880; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

255. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage, 1882**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Hermitage Red; 6s. 6d. per gallon; vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

256. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Verdeilho, 1877**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 150 gallons; kind of Vine, Verdeilho; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Verdeilho White; vintage 1877; 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

257. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Shiraz White, 1878**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Shiraz White; vintage 1878; 6s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

258. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Reisling White, 1878**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; kind of Vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Reisling White; vintage, 1878; 6s. 6d. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

259. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Pineau White, 1878**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 1,800 gallons; kind of Vine, Pineau; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Pineau White, vintage 1878; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

260. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Port Red, 1876**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of Vine, Port, planted 1876 and 1877; quantity of this wine produced annually 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation £7 per acre. Description—Port Red, sweet, 10s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; 3% proof; trained to stakes with wire trellis; soil, rich dark loam.

261. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Port Red, 1877**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited eight bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons, 1877; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Port Red, sweet, 10s. per gallon; quantity of spirit added, 4%; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

262. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Verdôt Red, 1879**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 1,600 gallons, 1879; kind of Vine, Verdôt; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; quantity of spirit added, 4%. Description—red, sweet, vintage 1879; 10s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

263. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Burgundy Red, 1882**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons, 1882; kind of Vine, Burgundy; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Burgundy Red, sweet, vintage 1882; spirit added, 4 %; character, full-bodied; trained to stakes with wire trellis; soil, rich dark loam.

264. MUNRO ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Verdôt Red, 1879**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of Vine, Claret; quantity of this wine produced annually, 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Verdôt Red, vintage 1879; no spirit added; character, light, dry; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

265. MUNRO ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Claret Red, 1879**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Claret; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Claret Red, 1879, 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

266. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage Red, 1880**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of Vine, Claret; quantity of this wine produced annually, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1880; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

267. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Verdôt Red, 1881**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Claret; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Verdôt Red, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, light, dry; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

268. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage Red, 1881**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Claret; quantity of this wine produced annually, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Hermitage Red, vintage 1881; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; soil, rich dark loam; trained tos takes with wire trellis.

269. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Reisling White, 1876**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 150 gallons; kind of Vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Reisling, sweet, white, 1876; 10s. per gallon; spirit added, 2 % proof; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

270. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Kind of Wine, **Sherry White, 1877**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; kind of Vine, Sherry; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Sherry, sweet, white, 1877; 10s. per gallon; spirit added, 2 %; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

271. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Muscat White, 1877**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; kind of Vine, Muscat; quantity of this wine produced annually, 300 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Muscat, sweet, white, vintage 1877; 10s. per gallon; spirit added, 4 % proof; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

272. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Verdeilho White, 1880**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Verdeilho; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Verdeilho White, vintage 1880; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

273. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Shiraz White, 1881**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz; quantity of this wine produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Shiraz White, vintage 1881; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

274. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Reisling White, 1881**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Reisling White, vintage 1881; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; strength not known; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

275. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Bebeah, Singleton.

Name of Wine, **Lambruscat White, 1881**; Vineyard, Bebeah. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Lambruscat; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—Lambruscat White, vintage 1881; 5s. per gallon; no spirit added; character, light, dry; soil, rich dark loam; trained to stakes with wire trellis.

276. MURRAY, ANDREW, Bannockburn, Inverell.

Name of Wine, **Red Hermitage**; Vineyard, Hillside. Area planted with this grape, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; kind of Vine, Red Hermitage, planted from 1872 to 1879; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 2,750 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £15 to £20. Description—colour, red; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, volcanic, red soil; trained on wires supported by stakes.

277. MURRAY, ANDREW, Bannockburn, Inverell.

Name of Wine, **Tokay** or **Salvanna**; Vineyard, Hillside. Area planted with this grape, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, about 700 gallons; kind of Vine, Tokay or Salvanna, planted 1877 and 1879; cost of cultivation per acre, £15 to £20; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 600 gallons to the acre, or in all off 4 acres, 2,400 gallons. Description—full-bodied, yellowish white, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, volcanic red soil; trained to wires supported by stakes.

278. MURRAY, ANDREW, Bannockburn, Inverell.

Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard, Hillside. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, about 2,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Shiraz. Description of wine—white wine, full-bodied, vintage 1880; 4s. per gallon for 1,000 gallons and upwards; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, volcanic red soil; trained to wires.

279. MURRAY, ANDREW, Bannockburn, Inverell.

Name of Wine, **Madeira**; Vineyard, Hillside. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, about 300 gallons; kind of Vine, Madeira, planted 1877 and 1879; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 700 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £15 to £20. Description—white wine, full-bodied, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, volcanic red soil; trained to wires supported by stakes.

280. MURRAY, ANDREW, Bannockburn, Inverell.

Name of Wine, **Malbec**; Vineyard, Hillside. Area planted with this grape, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, about 400 gallons; kind of Vine, Malbec, planted 1877 and 1879: quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,200 gallons. Description—dark red, full-bodied, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied; soil, volcanic red soil; trained on wires supported by stakes.

281. PARNELL, MONTAGUE, Horse-shoe Bend, West Maitland.

Name of Wine, **Malbec**; Vineyards, Horse-shoe Bend. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; no spirit added; character, light; soil, sandy loam; trained on wires. [Dr. Parnell's vineyards are at Gosford and Cessnock; the extent of vineyards, 25 acres; the quantity of wines in stock, about 4,000 gallons; price of wines newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon; character of wines, some light, others medium and full-bodied.]

282. PARNELL, MONTAGUE, Horse-shoe Bend, West Maitland.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage.** Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; no spirit added; soil, sandy loam; trained on wires.

283. PARNELL, MONTAGUE, Horse-shoe Bend, West Maitland.

Name of Wine, **Shiraz.** Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; no spirit added; soil, sandy loam; trained on wires.

284. PARNELL, MONTAGUE, Horse-shoe Bend, West Maitland.

Name of Wine, **Madeira.** Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; no spirit added; soil, sandy loam; trained on wires.

285. PARNELL, MONTAGUE, Horse-shoe Bend, West Maitland.

Name of Wine, **Pineau.** Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; no spirit added; soil, sandy loam; trained on wires.

286. PARNELL, MONTAGUE, Horse-shoe Bend, West Maitland.

Name of Wine, **Reisling.** Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; no spirit added; soil, sandy loam; trained on wires.

287. STEINER, CARL, Wagga Wagga.

Name of Wine, **Shiraz**; Vineyard in Wagga Wagga. Quantity exhibited, 2 gallons; extent of vineyard, 5 acres. Description—red, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, sandy; trained to stakes.

288. STEPHEN & CO., G. H., Ivanhoe.

Name of Wine, **Ivanhoe Reisling**; Vineyard, Ivanhoe. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 800 gallons; kind of Vine, Shepherd's Reisling; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—white, vintage 1879; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength about 23%; soil, red calcareous; trained espalier.

289. STEPHEN & CO., G. H., Ivanhoe.

Name of Wine, **Ivanhoe Reisling**; Vineyard, Ivanhoe. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Shepherd's Reisling; planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—white, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, 24%; soil calcareous; trained espalier.

290. STEPHEN & CO., G. H., Ivanhoe.

Name of Wine, **Ivanhoe Reisling**; Vineyard, Ivanhoe. Area planted with this grape, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Shepherd's Reisling; planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—white, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength 23%; soil, red, calcareous; trained espalier.

291. STEPHEN & CO., G. H., Ivanhoe.

Name of Wine, **Ivanhoe Hermitage**; Vineyard, Ivanhoe. Area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 900 gallons; kind of Vine, Red Hermitage; planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red, vintage 1879; no spirit added; character, full-bodied, dry; strength about 24%; soil, red, calcareous; trained espalier.

292. STEPHEN & CO., G. H., Ivanhoe.

Name of Wine, **Ivanhoe Hermitage**; Vineyard, Ivanhoe. Area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage; planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red, vintage 1881; no spirit added; character, medium; strength estimated at 23%; soil, red, calcareous; trained espalier.

293. STEPHEN & CO., G. H., Ivanhoe.

Name of Wine, **Ivanhoe Hermitage**; Vineyard, Ivanhoe. Area planted with this grape, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage; planted 1865; quantity of this wine produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7. Description—red, vintage 1882; no spirit added; character, medium, dry; strength about 22%; soil, calcareous; trained espalier.

294. VINCENT, E., Mrs., Rock Vineyard, Wagga Wagga.

Names of Wines, **Tokay and Shiraz**; Vineyard, Rock Vineyard, Wagga Wagga. Area planted with this grape—Shiraz, 4 acres, Tokay, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, 4 gallons; quantity in stock, Shiraz, 600 gallons; no spirit added; character, light and full-bodied; chocolate soil; trained to stakes.

295. WILKINSON, JOHN A., Coolalta, Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Hermitage**; Vineyard, Coolalta. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, about 5,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage; planted 1867; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 per annum. Description—red, vintage 1881; character full-bodied; strength 23%; soil calcareous; trained.

296. WILKINSON, JOHN A., Coolalta, Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Claret**; Vineyard, Coolalta. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 7,500 gallons; kind of Vine, blend of Hermitage and Malbec; planted 1867; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 per annum. Description—red, vintage 1879; character, medium; strength 21%; soil calcareous; trained.

297. WILKINSON, JOHN A., Coolalta, Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Claret**; Vineyard, Coolalta. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock 3,000 gallons; kind of Vine, Hermitage; planted 1867; cost of cultivation per acre, £10. Description—red, vintage 1876; character, full; strength 24%; soil calcareous; trained.

298. WILKINSON, JOHN A., Coolalta, Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Coolalta Hock**; Vineyard, Coolalta. Quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 3,000 gallons; kind of Vine, blend Verdeilho and Shiraz; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 per annum. Description—white, vintage 1876; character, medium; strength 24%; soil calcareous; trained.

299. WILKINSON, JOHN A., Coolalta, Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Coolalta Hock**; Vineyard, Coolalta. Quantity exhibited, eight bottles; quantity in stock, 9,000 gallons; kind of Vine, blend Verdeilho and Shiraz; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 per annum. Description—white, vintage 1879; character, medium; strength 23%; soil calcareous; trained.

300. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape Hermitage; vintage, 1876; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 3,200-gallon cask.

[These wines represent 231,000 gallons, made from 1876 to 1882 inclusive, about 60,000 gallons of which is now in cellars at Dalwood.]

301. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage; vintage 1877; quantity exhibited eight bottles. This wine is sample of a 3,200-gallon cask.

302. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 2,850-gallon cask.

303. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 2,850-gallon cask.

304. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage; vintage 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,000-gallon cask.

305. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage; vintage 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,000-gallon cask.

306. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Hermitage; vintage 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,000-gallon cask.

307. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt; vintage, 1876; quantity of wine exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 2,850-gallon cask.

308. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Verdôt; vintage, 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of 7,000 gallons.

309. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Noir; vintage, 1877; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,000-gallon cask.

310. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **Red Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Noir; vintage, 1880; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,000-gallon cask.

311. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1877; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 2,650-gallon cask.

312. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 2,650-gallon cask.

313. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of 3,600 gallons.

314. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 2,650-gallon cask.

315. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pineau Blanc; vintage, 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 300-gallon cask.

316. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Madeira; vintage, 1877; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 300-gallon cask.

317. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Madeira; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 300-gallon cask.

318. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Madeira; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 300-gallon cask.

319. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Reisling; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,200-gallon cask.

320. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Reisling; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,200-gallon cask.

321. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Reisling; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 1,200-gallon cask.

322. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pedro Ximenes; vintage, 1877; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 250-gallon cask.

323. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pedro Ximenes; vintage, 1879; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 250-gallon cask.

324. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood. Variety of grape, Pedro Ximenes; vintage, 1881; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 300-gallon cask.

325. WYNDHAM, JOHN, Dalwood, near Branxton.

Name of Wine, **White Dalwood**; Vineyard, Dalwood; variety of grape, Pedro Ximenes; vintage, 1882; quantity exhibited, eight bottles. This wine is a sample of a 300-gallon cask.

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